

Turn on...

By GLAIDE BENJAMIN

Just like its image, the office of CKUA is uncommercialized and features an open-door policy.

The rooms are wide open with the people coming and going, exchanging jokes. The atmosphere is so nonchalant that one forgets that the station is in a very precarious position.

The CRTC states that the provincial government and any educational institute cannot hold the license for a broadcasting station, let alone operate and finance it. CKUA's license is held by the U of A and operated by AGT, therefore a problem exists.

Will the federal government, who alone has the power to gov-

ern radio groups, take CKUA under its wing? Will the final lease in spring of '72 be renewed? Answers border on the speculative as the question is definitely in the hands of the government.

Mr. Kilpatrick, CKUA director, is content with the station's image as a non-commercial and non-profit happening.

He feels their programs provide an alternative to others who believe in satisfying their audience with three minute shorts surrounded by advertisements. The reassuring fact is that the problem of whether the station will remain on the air for an indefinite period of time has nothing to do with its type of programming. It

is strictly a government hassle.

Mr. H. Mamet of the U of A who, with Dr. Wyman, represents the university on this matter, says the CRTC has renewed the station's license until 1972. He also mentioned that there are three other stations in Canada that are having the same problem. One of them, Reiersen Institute of Technology in Toronto, has solved its lease matter by having the CBC take over its transmitting without a change in policy.

CKUA could do likewise or get a formed community group to handle them. Mr. Mamet also said in the U.S. there are many stations operated by educational institutes, since they do not have the same ruling regarding broad-

casting as there is here.

Having direct knowledge of the opinions of some of the government representatives, he very reassuringly said that the station's uniqueness is recognized, but that the government needs to know that the people don't dig this stipulation. Once again it falls back to "power to the people."

To those who appreciate CKUA's attempt to provide listeners with hours of pleasure, void of chubby chicken ads (who by the way may run for premier in the near future), now have the choice of remaining silent and stupefied as its license is dropped, or of voicing their thoughts and helping to keep a good thing going.

...tune in

Mr. Kilpatrick says "it is important that the representatives of the two governments are aware of the public's interest in CKUA." Another phrase to coin the situation, "with a little bit of help from my friends," reasons that the station's true value could be passed by word of mouth or forced turn of the dial.

To those of you who haven't had the pleasure, tune in sometime and hit on a program you are interested in, the spicy variety is right on and a program to fit each listener's need is guaranteed. Deciding for yourself that what the government is going to pull off within the next year and a half could be a pitiful farce, should be easy.

law
and order

The Gateway

whatever
happened
to justice?

VOL. LXI, No. 32 THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, EDMONTON, CANADA

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1970, EIGHT PAGES



—Nick Nikon photo

FAT DOG FEMBY WAS HERE LAST NIGHT. So were all the local freaks as the east wing of SUB turned into a massive happening of sight, sound, and smoky air. Weirdly-painted faces did their thing with self-made jewellery, a potter's wheel, a color organ, and interpretive dance on the stage of SUB theatre, as well as a bouncy, plastic womb-like air bubble.

The fate of all information

By MARIA TCHIR

When the Office of Institutional Research was founded in 1969, it incorporated the former offices of Institutional Research, Academic Development and the space and planning aspects of the Campus Development Office.

It now acts largely as a data bank for university decision-making bodies.

Most of their work is done for the General Faculties Council and the Universities Commission and for particular members of the administration. The Office of Institutional Research is not in itself a decision-making body, since its function is merely that of data accumulation and anal-

ysis. Dr. Preshing, the director, refers to the office as an "in-house counselling service."

It conducts studies on such topics as how effectively space is being utilized on campus, the average cost of sending a student through university, the semester system, the transportation system to and from campus, student hours, allocation of lecture rooms to various departments, management information and communication and a study to investigate teaching quality.

Future studies may be devoted to student unemployment, the usefulness of an honors program and the feasibility of a tuition-free university.

Information is generally not available to the students through the office, but instead from the bodies to which it is responsible.

Its staff consists of six research and planning analysts, four research officers, three research project directors and Dr. Preshing. Mr. Haney, the office manager (also research officer), handles an annual budget of about \$160,000. Many of the staff members are presently obtaining degrees at the university.

Dr. Preshing acts to establish the priorities of the various studies done and allocates them to the proper staff member. He himself is responsible to Dr. Neill, the vice-president of planning and development.

Campus to lose grass NewEd building to ease space problem

By JOHN MILLER

Within the next year the campus will lose another piece of greenery. The construction of the new Education Building will replace two thirds of the lawn immediately north of the existing facilities.

The \$4.5 million structure will provide additional office, classroom, seminar and laboratory space. To a large extent, the additional space will be occupied by the education staff now housed in Campus Towers and the General Services Building.

Study space increased

The instructional space provided on levels one and two of the seven-level complex are of both the conventional and experimental variety, and account for 24,000 square feet of the 120,000 square feet that will be contained in the building. Large space allocations will also alleviate the crowding of study space accorded graduate students and will allow for a greatly extended Depart-

ment of Audio-Visual Aids.

Education 2, phase I will not, however, provide for library expansion, lab space for industrial arts and vocational education, expansion of various departments, or for the possible establishment of new departments.

No special areas

In addition there is no provision for special areas such as a centre for the study of mental retardation, or an experimental kindergarten and day care centre.

According to Dr. Enns, chairman of the planning committee, the shortcomings of the new building will be considered when phase II is planned.

The largest classroom will accommodate 200 students, which means that unless classes are further divided, Educational Psychology 269 and 271 will still be held in the Tory lecture theatre. Many of the other classrooms are irregularly shaped with moveable walls, much like the open area classrooms in vogue in the elementary schools.

Multi-media classroom

A unique aspect of the building is the inclusion of a multi-media classroom. The room, called "Kiva" (an Indian word for meeting place) features a series of circular elevated daises. Each platform is eight feet wide and raised one foot above the previous dais. The floor will be completely carpeted for acoustics, as well as part of the walls. The uncarpeted portions of the walls will be painted chalk white to provide viewing screens for audio-visual equipment.

The Kiva, while unique and rather exciting, does have one serious drawback. The circular design will only allow the room to be used at 50 per cent capacity if any audio-visual equipment is employed.

The undergraduate lounge is situated on level one and features

a sunken centre. The east side opens out onto a wide outdoor walkway which stretches the length of the building. A larger, more conventional lounge, for the graduate students and staff is on the fourth floor.

The new education building will probably be the most technologically advanced education centre in Canada. Closed circuit TV outlets are provided in all the classrooms as well as sophisticated TV and computer lab. A communications system is also included which should remove the necessity of large, unsightly bulletin boards.

The office areas on the fifth, sixth and seventh levels will be occupied by the Departments of Educational Foundations, Educational Administration, and Education Psychology. As yet there are no plans for extensive renovations to the existing education building to suit the needs of the departments remaining there.

Spacious corridors

In keeping with the design of the Students' Union Building and the Central Academic Building, lounge area is incorporated in large spacious corridors. General office area and their attendant waiting rooms are also open to the corridors. The central portion of the building between levels three and six consists of a large indoor courtyard, naturally lighted with opaque skylights.

A great deal of effort was spent to make the building aesthetically suitable to its surroundings. The tower complex will be finished in pre-cast concrete slabs much like the old Ed Building, while the lower levels will be done in brick to provide symmetry with St. Stephen's and St. Joseph's Colleges.

A large amount of space has been allocated to artificial courtyards and shrub gardens, perhaps to placate students who are upset about the loss of the lawn.

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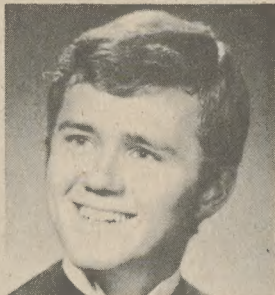
short shorts

CKSR to give away tickets & albums

CKSR will be giving away tickets and albums Saturday, Nov. 28, between 6-9 p.m. in conjunction with the Iron Butterfly show Saturday, Dec. 5, in the Sales Pavilion Annex.

PIZZA FEAST

See page 7



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TODAY

STUDENT CINEMA

Student Cinema presents Dr. Faustus at 7 p.m. only and Othello at 9:30 p.m. only Fri., Nov. 27 in SUB Theatre.

FELLOWSHIP AND PRAYER

The Chinese Christian Fellowship is sponsoring an evening of fellowship and prayer Fri., Nov. 27 at 7:30 p.m. in the Meditation Room. All Chinese are welcome.

CHINESE CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP
All Chinese are welcome to meet for fellowship and prayer at 7:30 p.m. Friday in SUB Meditation Room. For further information contact Peter Yang 439-3184.

OTHERS

"RELIGION AND REVOLUTION"
The Lutheran Student Movement presents the Sunday Fireside to consider the topic "Religion and Revolution" Sunday, Nov. 29 at 8 p.m. at the Lutheran Students' Centre, 11122-86 Ave.

GATHERING PLACE
There will be no worship in the Meditation Room Sunday, Nov. 29. Meet at the Lutheran Student Centre, 11122-86 Ave., at 10 a.m. to go to Sherwood Park church.

NOON HOUR FORUMS

Dr. David Suzuki (PhD Genetics) will speak on Science, Elitism and Apocalypse Monday, Nov. 30 at 12 noon in SUB Theatre.

FIFTY SENSE WORTH

Recreation 443 class is presenting a variety show which includes such talent as Sing, Out Edmonton, "Happiness Group," folk singers, dance groups, skits, Vaudeville acts and the "Body Contest." The show will be Tuesday, Dec. 1 at 8 p.m. in SUB Theatre.

CERAMICS

Santo Mignosa, lecturer at U of C, will conduct a two-day workshop Saturday, Dec. 5 and Sunday, Dec. 6 in Edmonton. He will demonstrate pinch and coil, slab constructions, styrofoam constructions, thrown sculpture, solid forms, hand sculptures, and boxes. Registrations will be accepted at the Dept. of Extension, Rm. 228, Corbett Hall. Deadline is Dec. 4 and the fee is \$10.



**Rev. MAX
SOLBREKKEN**

will be in his Chaplain's Office (SUB) every Tuesday 12 noon to 4 p.m. for counselling and spiritual guidance

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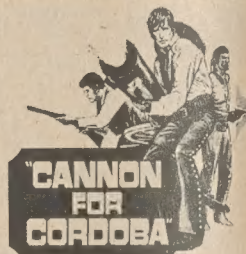
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Support shown for Parti Quebecois

MONTREAL (CUP) — Over 3,000 people rallied at the Paul Sauve Arena Wednesday night to demonstrate their solidarity with the Parti Quebecois and the Quebec Committee for the Defense of Civil Liberties.

It was the largest rally to be held in Quebec since the declaration of the War Measures Act on October 16. The spirit of the crowd was one of solidarity, as everyone loudly applauded speakers who shouted "We are not alone, we have come here to be together."

Rene Levesque, Parti Quebecois leader, was the hero of the evening. His entrance into the arena in the middle of the program drew a long and loud standing ovation. It brought back memories of the days just prior to last April's election.

Levesque made a lengthy tack on the federal government, and Prime Minister Trudeau in particular. He called Trudeau a cynical, unscrupulous conservative who used the FLQ crisis to "bring Quebec back in step and scare

the people back into docility."

Levesque made an appeal for unity and concerted action on the part of Quebecois citizens to fight against a regime "which has chosen to harden itself and become brutal."

"Just a few short years from now, the economic, social and political system is going to inevitably sink into a permanent type of opposition between a certain form of anarchy and a certain form of repression—if we do not succeed before in replacing this system democratically," he predicted.

Levesque said that the Parti Quebecois was the only answer to a regime which "demands, in order to continue, permanent humiliation" of the Quebecois.

The other speakers, members of the different unions and a professor criticized the way the Quebec government is slipping into fascism. Michel Bourdon, vice-president of the Montreal group of trade unions, who was fired by the CBC for criticizing the crown corporation, said that those in power would like

to see the people of Quebec keep their mouths shut.

"The totalitarian enterprise that the Trudeau government is following, is to keep quiet all those who want to see change and our task is to face up to this government with all our strength."

Jean-Marc Piott, a political economy professor at the Université de Quebec said that "all contradictions of society can be found in Montreal — ethnic oppression, minority domination of majority, unequal school systems, language discrimination . . ."

Piott said that the only alternative to this fascism was socialism, socialism which is supported by the power of the workers.

During the rally, special one dollar bills were sold at 25 cents apiece. The bills are issued from the Bank of the Republic of Quebec.

They are "guaranteed by the natural riches of the future republic" and "are only negotiable between independentists."

U of T students demand parity

TORONTO (CUP)—A U of T referendum on student parity Tuesday and Wednesday saw the largest turnout of student voters ever recorded at the Toronto campus.

The vote polled 47 per cent of arts and sciences students who voted by an eight to one margin to restructure the Council of the Faculty of Arts and Science with

equal staff / student representation. The parity arrangement would apply on both departmental and college levels.

On October 28, student members of the Faculty Council walked out in protest of the council's refusal to accept a student motion for a restructuring committee.

The move was supported by the referendum in a five to one vote to boycott the meetings until a restructuring commission is constituted with student parity to report by March 1, 1971.

The Faculty Council now comprises 1,300 faculty and 34 students. Its jurisdiction includes examination dates and policy, admission requirements, course contents, evaluation standards, petitions, and scholarships.

Of the 5,141 students who voted, only 633 opposed the parity approach. The high turnout is touted by student leaders as indicative of student interest in the parity issue. A central precept of the nearly-dead Commission on University Government report. The report, published over a year ago, recommended a total restructuring of the University of Toronto hierarchy with student parity at most levels. The death of the report was mainly occasioned by faculty opposition, and the extensive bureaucracy of such a restructuring, with the resultant student disinterest in the whole process.

Fifty Sense Worth

Fifty Sense Worth—That's the price and theme that a university recreation class has chosen for their show at the Students' Union Building, December 1. The show, consisting of a number of variety acts, includes a "Happiness" group — Sing Out Edmonton, YWCA Gym Club, U of A Nurses' Jug Band, folk groups, a "Body Contest," and a jazz dance number. Fast paced and colorful, the event was chosen, planned, and publicized by the Recreation 443 class, a course in "Planning Special Events."

Working with a limited budget, but maximum skill and enthusiasm, the class expect to pack SUB Theatre. Interest created by numerous 50's all over campus has helped the advance sale of tickets. Proceeds will be donated to the Youth Development Centre and tickets will go on sale in the main floor area of SUB, Thursday, Nov. 26, through until the show on Tuesday, Dec. 1.

Visiting prof. blacklisted by U.S. Congress

LONDON (CUP)—A Detroit geographer who believes the world faces a biological crisis rather than a political one has been blacklisted by the U.S. Congress.

William Bunge, a visiting professor at the University of Western Ontario, was placed on the Internal Security Committee list of 64 members of or participants in the activities of communist, militant, radical, extremist, or revolutionary groups.

The list was published last week under congressional im-

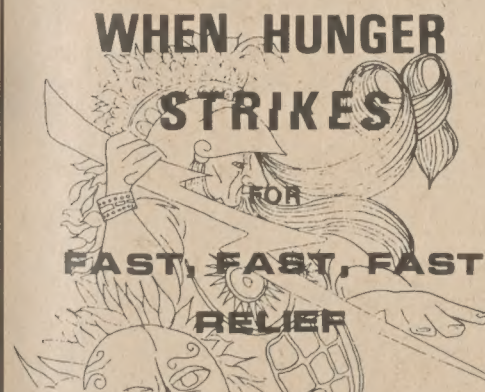
munity despite protests by the American Civil Liberties Union and a court order forbidding its publication.

Bunge said Sunday that he was delighted by the announcement, "It's the most prestigious list I've ever been on."

Bunge was hopeful that the publicity would help make some of his views more widely known. Bunge, who feels that many social problems which appear to be political in nature are really biological, describes capitalism as the worship of machines. He said that

we must alter people's behavior and this means changing their minds.

Others included on the congressional blacklist are Dick Gregory, Dr. Benjamin Spock, Yippies Abbie Hoffman and Jerry Rubin, and Black Panther Bobby Seale.



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PIZZA FEAST
See page 7

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page forum five Jim Carter

STAFF THIS ISSUE—While Fat Dog Femby fat dogged it in the lobby and theatre, little did they realize that only down the hall and through the door The Gateway staff was pounding out another example of journalistic excellence. Those dedicated souls who sweated over the typewriters in a smoky (thanks to a humble sharecropper somewhere in Afghanistan) atmosphere of concentration were: Maria Tchir, John Miller and his beard, Glaide Benjamin and her foxly little body, Nancy Kirkpatrick, Bob Blair, Jim Taylor, Ron Dutton, Dorothy Constable and Sid Stephens. Once again our thanks goes out to Harvey G., our humble sharecropper, without whom this issue would not have been possible.

The views expressed by this paper are those of The Gateway staff and not necessarily those of the students' union or the University. The editor-in-chief is legally responsible for all material published herein.

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PAGE FOUR FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1970

The screw tightens

By JOHN MILLER

Education II, phase I is an excellent monument to the attitude of the administration of the university. The entire plan seems to say that the university exists for the benefit of the staff and grad students, and any consideration given to the undergrad is done grudgingly and only in order to extort financial support from the tax-paying public.

An example of this attitude is the allocation of lounge space area. The staff and graduates have been allotted 4,500 square feet which will bring them up to a total of 7,900 square feet or 11.3 square feet per person. This is compared to the undergrad, who will have 8,600 square feet or 2.5 square feet per person.

Another feature of the undergrad lounge is direct access to the outside, which should aid greatly in cooling the super-hot cups of coffee which will be dispensed by the machines of the Hudson's Bay Company.

It is fortunate that most of the courses in education are of the Mickey Mouse variety, because an undegrad would be hard pressed to find a place to study. If he is on the thin side he may sprawl himself all over the two square feet allocated to him. Failing that, he could beg a corner of the 40 square feet allotted to each and every graduate student.

Overstuffed furniture for overstuffed asses is the word of the day in furniture expenditures. Each staff member and grad student will plunk himself down on \$91 worth of furniture (total \$63,800) while the undergrad can rest his weary bones on a \$4.50 piece of equipment (total \$18,000). Apple boxes, anyone?

Awards for empire building must be given to the departments of Educational Psychology, Administration, and Foundations. They alone were successful in moving to the new building. The Department of Audio-Visual Aids was only a victim of technocracy and cannot be credited with any self-emulation.

The planning committee erred in assuming that the School of Library Science would move to the Rutherford Library. The university planning committee has apparently changed its mind on this matter. It is surprising that the education committee was so naïve. If anyone should be aware of the lack of faith exhibited by administrative bodies, it should be them.

The planning committee once invited an undergrad to present student views on the new building. This student, who has flunked out, was highly critical, and consequently no student was invited back. Recently, another student was invited to sit on the committee but was told that the new building plans were not open to discussion. This exercise in tokenism should win the admiration of the GFC and other administrative bodies.

In all fairness, the new building is beautiful and should provide a congenial atmosphere in which the Faculty of Education can continue to screw the undergraduate student.

Tricky Dicky is at it again

I would like to congratulate President Nixon on his use of psychology to once again dupe the people of the U.S. into thinking that the North Vietnamese are the villains and that the U.S. is the defender of good. Over the weekend, U.S. planes bombed North Vietnam, contrary to the agreement upon which the Paris talks are based. Then the Americans landed troops in North Vietnam, in what might be called an invasion, to rescue prisoners of war. In his announcement, Nixon ignored that fact that he had initiated the violence. He warned the North Vietnamese that if any harm came to P.O.W.'s as a result of the raid he would hold them responsible. By doing this he attempted to shift the blame for any consequent action from himself to N. Vietnam. After all, it's alright for the U.S. to violate a country's sovereignty in a noble effort to save Americans. Laird even suggested that this might not be the last mission to try to save P.O.W.s. But the N. Vietnamese better not retaliate.

If the shoe were on the other foot and the N. Vietnamese tried to free some of their patriots, you can bet the indignation in Wash-

ington would be great. They might even feel that it justifies a nuclear attack on Hanoi.

Melvin Laird added a nice touch of humor to this grotesque situation, by justifying the attack on an empty camp with the statement that the U.S. has not yet developed cameras that can see through roofs.

I would like to know how Mr. Nixon plans on retaliating against N. Vietnam if something happens to American P.O.W.s. Is he go-

ing to order the bombing of the North again or is he going to order the killing of Vietnamese prisoners as a counter-reprisal? I would also like to know how Mr. Nixon is going to find out if reprisals are carried out. I don't think cameras, that can see through roofs have been invented yet.

Fred Lemieux
Arts 3

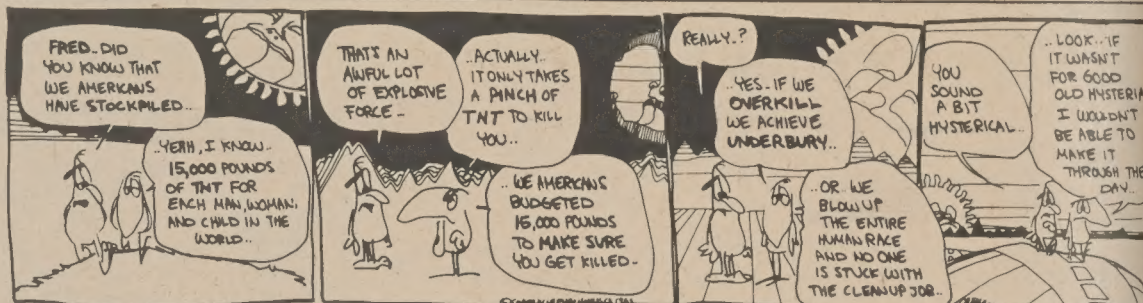
P.S. They don't call him Tricky Dicky for nothing.

THIS
S
FORUM
I
V
PAGE



ODD BODKINS

from The Gazette
by Dan O'Neill



The trials and tribulations of a roving columnist

By
Charles
Lunch



PHOTO BY SHOILEY

Back again at the good old typewriter following my recent reincarnation.

The whole thing started when I went to interview LBJ down in the U.S. while TKO'd by an O.D. of LSD and STP. The CIA had OK'd by ID after a check with the U of A BOG, the RCMP, and PET. The FBI, however, felt my article on the SDU had signs of IWW and KGB influence.

The CBC thought otherwise and arranged for a DOT DC-8 to fly me from a NATO airfield in PEI to the LBJ ranch.

The jet left the airfield at 2103 MST and headed SSE to NYC where it turned and headed due SE. We were escorted by a CAF CF-104. The flight was uneventful and we arrived at the ranch in time for a one a.m. BBQ, exactly matching our ETA.

However, the USAF had tracked us on NORAD radar and had discovered from the pilot over UHF radio that I was zonked on what he thought was MDA. We were arrested by MPs as soon as we arrived. We were hauled before a JP who set bail at ten G.

We then were transported in the back seat of a BMW to a local jail. I was then separated from the W5 crew from CTV who were along for the interview.

Because of my obviously high IQ the police let me make a telephone call. I phoned a girl I knew who worked for AT&T and asked her to contact the SU executive, my CPA, a lawyer, BWG, CBC, CTV, and the TSE.

The SU executive notified CUP who decided to bury the story because of my PC sentiments. My CPA merely checked my account at the B of M. The rest paid no attention except for BWG who was at WRCUP and therefore stoned.

The next day, at the preliminary hearing, I was charged with peeing in the streets and being AWOL.

When I reserved plea the judge sentenced me to 30 years B&W at HL for contempt of court. He said I showed LMF and probable JFK sentiment.

I asked why sentence was to be carried out PDQ.

He added 20 years to my sentence and explained with copious reference to Catch-22.

The only legal course I had left was to appeal to DIE board. My appeal was denied on the grounds that this was an interpretative decision and therefore could not be appealed. The note was signed SPQR.

I thought myself doomed to a half-century of incarceration, but, was rescued by an MI-I agent in the next cell.

The conditions on which I was rescued were that I would first read a synopsis of PRIME and then participate in an experiment in restoration of life. The former, it seemed, would necessitate the latter.

This, unfortunately, proved true. My body was suspended in liquid nitrogen 15, it was kept at -212 C. Gradually, IM NaOH was introduced into the solution.

At this point a slight delay was encountered because of the fact that only DC was available. EPC trucks took three months to install the AC power source.

The mad scientist who was running the experiment then passed 600 KWH of electricity through my body which produced a telepathic short-circuit between myself and PM W.A.C.B. of B.C. who was at that time thinking of using the WMA to squash the GS.

The contact was brief and I relapsed into REM sleep.

My EEG slowly returned to my normal .002 CPS while my heart rate leveled off at 750 BPM.

After I regained my health, the ETS renewed my bus pass, the NDP and FRAP renewed my PMLA subscription, and the RCMP cleared me of FLQ sympathies in order that I could return to my job.

Day care was biggest problem

Congratulations! I really never expected to see it in the Gateway, but there it was, big as life, a whole half of the front page AND an editorial concerning that forbidden topic of University sponsored day care. You know, I've had the feeling ever since I came back to university this fall, that married students, and more especially, those with children, were considered something of the order of freaks on this campus. After all, everyone knows that Mother's place is at home with her children and certainly not pursuing further formal education. My faith is being restored, however, that perhaps not all university students are as bigoted as they may appear at first. I found the tone of the editorial, in particular, a bit of a surprise — do you suppose the writer actually has (heaven forbid) a child or children?

Seriously, though, I do think it is time some serious thought were given to this topic of university-sponsored day care. I can appreciate that money is tight and planning for future facilities involves reviewing a great number of proposed developments, but that does not negate the fact that almost nothing concrete has been done by way of assisting the married student with children to pursue their education. My husband and I are both full time students at the university. We came 2000 miles from the N.W.T. (which you know has no post secondary education facilities) to finish degrees begun several years ago at universities in eastern Canada, but our single biggest problem has not been money, or even finding a cheap place to live—it has been finding adequate day care for our three year old daughter. By adequate, I don't mean simple custodial care, either; I am referring to the kind of day care which meets the basic needs of any pre-schooler and helps him or her develop more fully as an individual. I spent two weeks this summer looking for a situation which I felt suitable. Fortunately, I was referred to a city-run, subsidized day care centre which had a vacancy and my daughter is presently enrolled in that centre. I might add that I am very pleased with the city day care centre—the staff is trained, the supervisor-child ratio good and the care excellent. However, I also know of several other women who, like myself, returned to university,

either full or part-time, this year, who have encountered no end of problems in finding adequate care for their children while they attended classes. And what about those one parent families for whom we have no statistics? Where can they find care for their children that doesn't cost a small fortune? In many cases these are women who must support their families on their own

and have returned to school so that they may prepare for better jobs. They *must* have some kind of day care—for them there is no alternative. So don't bury your head in the sand, single-student-with-no-dependents. Where those of us with children stand today, you may stand tomorrow.

Sharon Richardson,
Post-Basic B.Sc.N.
nursing 1

COFFEE SPOONS

by David Schleich

Recently I received this report from Dr. Naselspray of the Student Health Serviceables.

I certainly don't wish to alarm you, but it is undeniably the case that the Galumpfung Gobbler has struck again. This time, in Cameron Library.

We have informed the Security Posts and they dismissed our complaint with chuckles and grunts.

The number of casualties increases every week. Virgin boys seem to be the Gobbler's favorite victims. I am hoping that you might have some success in tracking down the Gobbler and informing the student body of this menace.

To be sure, I went to Dr. Naselspray for a more complete account of this phenomenon. I had just stepped into his office when a young, pimply student (about 19 or 20) came limping into the office as well. He was sweaty, shaking, red-faced. He was holding his ankle, tenderly. I am forced to report that he didn't seem to be in pain, that is, he didn't seem to be suffering, particularly. He told us rather quickly that a mysterious female had gnawed his ankle in Cameron Library.

Immediately I rushed to Cameron stacks. I took out my library card and patrolled the third floor. I waited for almost three hours before the Galumpfung Gobbler struck. Following is an account of the attack made upon my person by the Gobbler herself. I have already filed this report with Dr. Naselspray and his assistant, Dr. Fowlbreth.

Gentlemen, after much patient waiting, a mysterious occurrence in Cameron Library led me to conclude that reports about a certain 'Galumpfung Gobbler' are quite true. I was searching for a book (feignedly) with my mind partially intent on number, author, title, worm dust.

All around me, books. Suddenly, I cleverly detected a gentle gnawing on my ankle. I looked down instantly (incidentally banging my forehead on PR4328-PR3287) hoping to observe the cause of this tickling distraction. My eye caught the image of a retreating hand. I looked sharply for the other end of the hand.

My reactions were too slow. A feminine clattering retreat was already two aisles away. I was in hot pursuit instantly. A few moments later I was in the main lobby. Many people. Of course, I was not able to single out the 'Galumpfung Gobbler'.

Dr. Naselspray accepted my report with alert and cautious reservation. Dr. Fowlbreth approached the Dean of Graduate Misstudies and informed him of the risk to nervous and mental health in Cameron Library. As well, to demonstrate that university officials are keenly concerned with our welfare, a Society for the Prevention of Galumpfung Goblins in Libraries has been established, meeting three times a month on the second floor of Cameron. The Society leaves us with these "hints" on how to react to and avoid the Gobbler. Followed carefully, these suggestions could lead to the apprehension of the Gobbler.

- If you persist in using the library, do so with a sound psychological preparation. You may not get what you bargained for.*
- If you persist in searching for books on the third floor, cleverly avoid being 'galumpfed' by walking on both hands and knees at the same time.*
- Steps have been taken already to discourage location and use of books especially on the third floor to frustrate use of that facility and minimize incidents.*

Step number "b" has already caused much consternation. It seems that other strange beings lurk in Camèron as well. Reports are already coming in about the "Mounting Muffler". However, C. Q. Quaagstrough's suggestion that all students put small onions in their socks might be the best solution. Yet, this proposition is weak—it's obvious the Gobbler is not a vegetarian.

Bring the kids to university and show GFC there is a need

Regarding the headline story on 24 November, 1970, referring to the "dim prospects" for a day-care center to serve U of A students, here is my suggestion:

There are approximately 1200 students attending U of A this year with one or more pre-school age children. Since the chances of getting a day-care center built depend, it would appear, on the University Planning Committee being able to prove to the GFC that the need for such a center really does exist, the course to be taken is obvious: a day should be picked, and publicized, and every effort should be made to have all 1200 students attend classes, or at least one class, on that day with their children. Or perhaps attendance at a GFC meeting could be arranged? I for one would be happy to bring my two kids along to class one day; the kids would have a ball, pick up all sorts of good vibes from the other kids, and perhaps the sight of, say, SUB cafeteria filled at noon with pre-school children (though I would advise against letting them eat there) would be enough to shock the Administration into the twentieth century.

Any takers on this one? It can't hurt to try, all we need is a bit of organization and determination.

Sid Stephen
Arts 3

Men call bedroom plays, and don't you forget it

The letter from Judith Quinlan in Tuesday's Gateway deserves some comment.

She mentions that we chauvinists will no longer be the bedroom fullbacks.

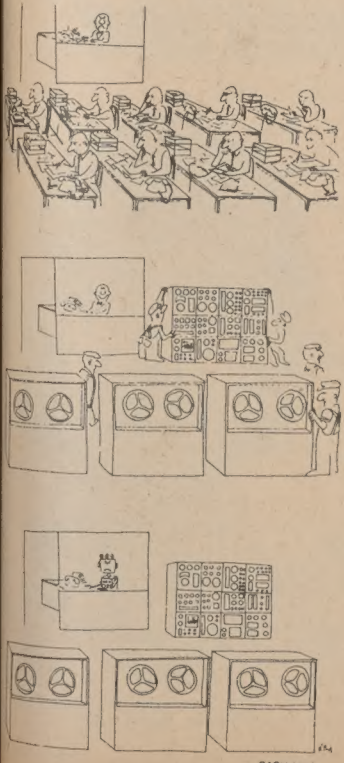
We never were.

But we are the bedroom quarterbacks and with good reason. Without us the game would not start. Without us there would be no scoring. We decide the plays and when we will use them.

Women cannot play that position lying on their backs.

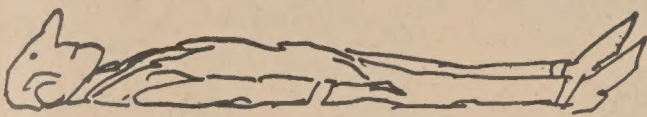
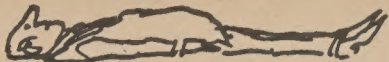
In short, we don't have to give you the ball unless we want to.

Berry Wes Gateway
grad studies

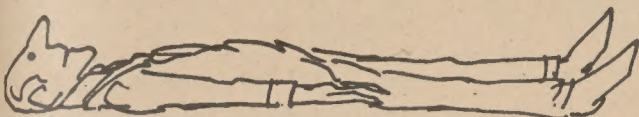
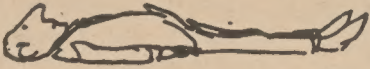


CARILLON

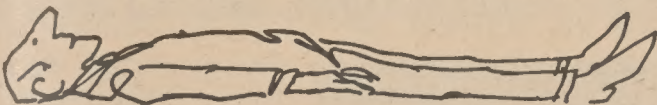
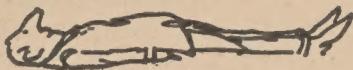
JEFFER



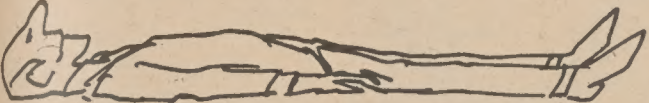
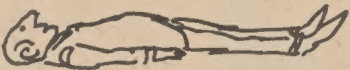
GET THEIR PROTESTS OFF THE STREETS —



AND INTO THE VOTING BOOTHS.



WHY SHOULDN'T THEY BE AS INEFFECTIVE AS THE REST OF US?



5-3

Don Publishers Mail Syndicate

If, in the next few days, someone asks me where I'm currently living in Canada, I dare say the answer won't be Edmonton.

More than likely my response will be "Owls Bowls, Manitoba," or "Elephant Breach, Saskatchewan."

Chances are, too, that after Wednesday's Omniplex vote results, a good many more Edmonton residents will have occasion to hang their heads in shame.

By defeating the money by-law on the proposed super structure, Edmontonians missed a golden opportunity to put this city on the international map, a situation which would have happened had the 50 per cent margin been obtained.

Instead, now what likely will happen is that some other progressive Canadian city (such as Calgary or Winnipeg) will move in and build an Omniplex and thus usurp all the benefits and advantages which would have accrued to Edmonton.

Don't get me wrong, my basis of support for Omniplex was not solely that this city would be able to attract NHL pro hockey, the Grey Cup Game



Bob Anderson ... one man's opinion

or what have you.

Certainly, all that would be nice, but the general good to the city in terms of increased tourist trade, building booms, increased employment and the like, was what put me in favor of the proposal.

The fact that the by-law was so soundly defeated is due in part to many reasons, and not being qualified as a political analyst, I won't attempt to go into detail here.

But certainly there is no doubt in my mind that had non-property owners been allowed to participate in the vote the issue would have been decided with a resounding "yes!"

Those not permitted to cast ballots included the majority of students at this university and the majority of young

people in this city.

The premise on which they weren't allowed to vote was that they weren't taxpayers. This is so much brown tripe. Apartment dwellers and renters in general pay taxes, indirectly, or haven't you noticed that every time taxes go up so do the rents?

British Columbia has obviously recognized this problem and just this week the Legislature passed legislation whereby non-property owners will be allowed to vote in money by-laws in the future.

It appears that it was the older residents of Edmonton that tubed Omniplex. Those who have been around here for years seem to be quite content to sit in apathetic splendor while progress passes them by.

Even the middle class residents and those from the upper echelons of society, who were being counted on to support the proposal, voted no, as a quick perusal of the poll breakdown indicates.

Athletic Director Ed Zemrau said he wasn't surprised with the way things turned out, saying he expected it all along.

"I had many reservations myself about Omniplex," he said yesterday, "but I voted in favor of it."

"However, that's not the end things. It'll come up again in the near future."

Zemrau felt that the manner in which Omniplex was presented to the public was mishandled.

"The main theme being pushed by the Citizens' Committee was the professional sport angle. The emphasis should have been on what the facility can do for the common citizen."

Undoubtedly the issue will come up again, probably as a major plank in the mayoralty race in a year's time. That is, if Omniplex hasn't been built by some other Canadian city.

Nice going people of Edmonton.

Bears seeking revenge for Hockey Canada decision

Kingston's crew here Sunday to battle with puck Bruins

By JOHN BLEVINS

Will the University of Alberta Golden Bears continue their dominance over the University of Calgary Dinosaurs?

Who knows! What do you think? Well the only way that one is to find out if this shall happen is to show up Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. in Varsity Arena with the rest of your Grey Cup hootch clenched tightly in your grubby little fist and see.

This affair should prove to be a good one as the Dinnies are out to avenge the first defeat to the same Bears (4-3) in Calgary two weekends previous. The Bruins are also out for revenge, not only to keep up their hopes for a league title but also to try and make Hockey Canada look a little sick. Hockey Canada has organized an

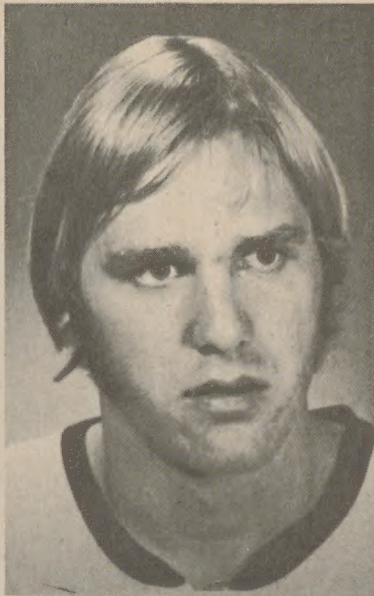
eight team tournament around Christmas in Montreal and Toronto and the Dinosaurs have been invited. The only western team to be asked.

Four teams out of the five who went to the National Finals in Charlottetown last year were invited except the Western Canada Intercollegiate Hockey League Champions, the Golden Bears.

The fact of the matter is that the Bruins showed poorly, going out in straight games and unfortunately, you guessed it, Hockey Canada was right on the spot.

Ed Zemrau, athletic director for the University of Alberta, is naturally displeased with the situation. He said, "that it is unfair that only one team from the West should play in the tournament."

The basis for selection apparently rests on the fact that Calgary



DAN BOUWMEESTER
... back in form?



MIKE SNIDER
... doubtful starter

has lost only four players while Alberta has only four returning for this season plus that the Bears' showing last March was not good.

Unfortunately Hockey Canada did not consider the record of both clubs so far this season. The teams have met five times (four pre-season encounters and the league contest). Bears have a 2-1-1 record overall.

C'est la vie! The mistake has been made as far as Alberta is concerned and only time will tell if Hockey Canada made the right decision.

Don't forget! Sunday afternoon at 2 p.m. at Varsity Arena—the Bears and the Dinnies. Admission is free with ID card.

STANDINGS

	W	L	F	A	Pts.
B.C.	2	0	16	5	4
Manitoba	2	0	10	2	4
Alberta	2	1	11	10	4
Victoria	1	1	7	10	2
Saskatchewan	1	1	9	13	2
Calgary	1	2	12	10	2
Brandon	0	2	5	9	0
Winnipeg	0	2	3	14	0

Athletic travel budgets get respite this weekend



WALLACE TOLLESTRUP
... Raymond product

It's stay-in-your-own province weekend in the Western Canada Intercollegiate Basketball League.

All ten teams in the WCIBL see action this weekend, but it will be easy on the travel budgets of the athletic departments concerned as no one is going very far.

Barry Mitchelson's Golden Bears are on the road for a single game against Calgary in an attempt to maintain their unblemished record in league play. Bears are currently 2-0 and in second place in the standings behind the UBC Thunderbirds, who thrashed Regina Cougars 77-42 Monday for their third consecutive win.

In other Monday night games, Manitoba Bisons whipped Lethbridge Chinooks 93-61, Victoria edged Brandon 72-62 and the Winnipeg Wesmen surprised the Dinosaurs 76-70.

The Bears face Skip Morgan's Dinnies tonight in what should be a fairly routine encounter for the Green and Gold. The Calgary squad didn't look too bad at the Tri-University Classic three weeks

ago, but since then they have dropped their first two league games to Manitoba and Winnipeg.

The Dinosaurs will have the height advantage as their roster boasts three men at 6'8" including first-string centre Danny Quance, who missed the Manitoba game because of previous commitments.

They also have guard Bill Mucklow, an excellent outside shooter who was selected to the all-star squad at the Tri-University Classic.

The Bears will counter with the other guard on that all-star team, Bob Bain, who has looked exceptionally sharp so far. Another Bear on that team was forward Dick DeKlerk, who will also play a big part in the game. A surprise for the Dinnies could be provided by Wallace Tollestrup, a first-year man who has worked his way into the starting five.

In other games tonight the Bisons travel crosstown for a game with those pesky Wesmen, while Victoria visits the Thunderbirds and Brandon is in Saskatoon.

Monday night Calgary journeys to Lethbridge while Brandon is at

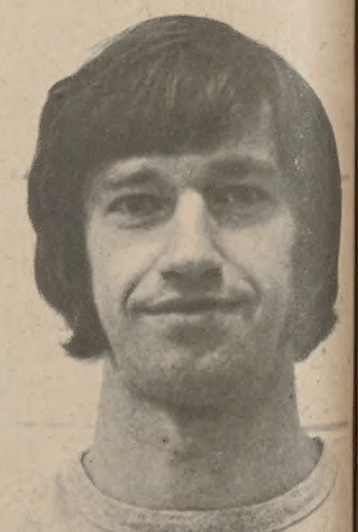
Regina.

Mitchelson's crew still has one big test facing them before they can relax and enjoy Christmas and all things associated with it. The test is a two-game series against the Victoria Vikings and the UBC Thunderbirds, and it happens next weekend in Victoria and Vancouver. The encounters, especially the one against UBC, will do much to clear up the speculation of the would-be experts as to who is the powerhouse in the league.

If the Bruins come away with two victories, it will be the best Christmas present Coach Mitchelson has received in a long while.

STANDINGS

	W	L	GBL
UBC	3	0	—
Alberta	2	0	1/2
Manitoba	2	1	1
Winnipeg	2	1	1
Victoria	2	1	1
Brandon	0	2	2 1/2
Saskatchewan	1	1	1 1/2
Calgary	0	2	2 1/2
Lethbridge	0	2	2 1/2
Regina	0	2	2 1/2



DICK DeKLERK
... fast start



—Bruno Engler photo

POWDER FLIES in the Banff area of the Canadian Rockies where there are many miles of packed slopes and trails for all classes of skiers. The new Banff area is becoming internationally recognized for its excellent skiing, good facilities, and all the comforts a skier wants.

St. Joe's team to beat in Division I hockey

Don't look now, but the blue and white of St. Joe's are going to be tough to beat in the men's intramural Division I hockey finals.

Unit manager Frank van Humbreck has put together a well-balanced and conditioned team that has yet to lose a league contest to date. With players like Tom and Ted Cavanaugh, Ron Faryna and Tom Voss leading the way, any club meeting the St. Joe's crew will have their hands full.

St. Joe's, with a win over Engineering on Sunday evening, will enter the playoffs against the winners of Leagues "B" and "C".

The League "B" title is literal-

ly up for grabs at the moment. Any one of three teams—Phi Delta Theta, Mac Hall or Medicine—could skate away with the honors and go on to the playoffs. If fan support is any indication, Mac Hall would be a shoo-in for the title.

League "C" was decided for all intents and purposes when Law and Dentistry met two weeks ago. The toothpullers prevailed 3-2 in a game that went right down to the wire.

Both teams have former Golden Bears on their rosters, the lawyers with Bill Clarke, Neil McDermid and Ed Wahl, and Dentistry with Gerry Braunber-

ger, a familiar name to most Bear fans. Braunberger didn't score many goals in league play, but was a 60-minute man back on defence.

Predictions are always made to be broken, but St. Joe's will walk away with top honors.

Waterpolo playoffs

Meanwhile in waterpolo, Medicine, last year's champs, along with Kappa Sigma, Deke's, Dentistry and St. Joe's are preparing for playoff action coming up next month.

The doctors have yet to drop a league contest to date, but could be in for a rude awakening.

Banff gaining reputation as world ski resort

Instead of going to some of the world's well-known jet-set resorts a great number of skiers are coming to Canada. A ski resort is arising which can match, or surpass, its famous competitors for skiing, services and night life.

The town of Banff is nestled in Alberta's Rocky Mountains, and bordered by three ski areas. The town is a swinging skier accommodation centre—the ski areas provide the skiing which has started to attract international visitors.

In large organized tour groups and in small parties of friends, skiers are making their Banff reservations from the United States, Europe and Japan. More Canadians are also discovering this part of their country through groups such as the SkiCan charters, which originate from Eastern Canada. When SkiCan started to promote their idea of seeing and skiing Canada, just last year, they returned eight plane loads of very happy skiers. They already have 20 flights booked for this winter.

Offers everything

Skiers, and even the area itself, are starting to realize that this area can offer everything that the more well-known resorts offer.

The three ski developments of Lake Louise, Mt. Norquay and Sunshine Village have facilities and services which far exceed their present use. You have all the skiing you want—to yourself. Each area has slopes and trails for skiing stages—with accredited ski instructors, ski shops and the other usual amenities. But the 20 lifts also lead to the steep North American run and international ski jumps at Mt. Norquay, to Canada's highest ski lift at Sunshine, and to 25 miles of packed trails at Lake Louise. The area is

blessed with a good dry snow which gives a solid packed base or an unpacked dry powder—and temperatures which are a pleasant average of 25 degrees from December to May.

Over 30 hotels and motels are awaiting accommodation—in luxurious surroundings such as the beautiful old castle The Banff Springs, or in economy units. The Banff Springs is stiff and formal in the summer tourist season—but in the winter it is now the swinging centre for Banff's après ski festivities. Banff also has about eight cabarets, 20 restaurants, a natural mineral hot springs pool, live theatre, outdoor barbecues. In short, there's lots for you to do after skiing.

The pleasures of Banff are easy to reach. The International Airport at Calgary is one hour away from the town of Banff, on a newly completed freeway. Transportation is efficient to the town and up to the ski areas.

It seems that Banff has everything a skier could want—and it does.

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Crackdown proposed on draft dodgers in Canada

OTTAWA (CUP)—The federal government is moving to crack down on the flow into Canada of draft dodgers, deserters and politically active people generally.

Otto Lang, minister of manpower and immigration, told a recent press conference that stringent immigration rules proposed in a special report for the government are aimed at ensuring that Canada gets "the cream of the crop."

"Revolutionaries would be kept out of the country if they are intending to subvert our democratic process," Lang said.

The report, compiled by Toronto lawyer Joseph Sedgewick at government request, calls for a security review board which would consider the cases of people engaged in extra-parliamentary opposition in their homelands.

The government would have the last word in defining security risks because the minister of immigration would decide on appeals against negative review board decisions.

Defining security risks

"I assume that the security board will sit in camera," Sedgewick writes, "and that it will have the power to consider evidence that would not be evidence under the strict rules they apply in Courts of Law, and particularly that it would have the right to receive evidence by way of solemn declaration."

The proposal would also allow the government more space to co-operate with United States officials in discouraging draft dodgers and deserters from emigrating to Canada. Once the word spreads in the U.S. that appeals will be limited and applicants may have to go through strict security clearance, the number of "exiles" applying for landed immigrant status will likely decrease. The applicants could not

afford the risk of being turned down and deported back home where they would face jail terms of a maximum of five years.

Draft dodgers and deserters usually use their "illegal" stay in Canada to accumulate the points they require for admission to Canada under the point system.

If they are ordered deported because they do not at first meet the requirements, they can appeal the ruling. And because the backlog of appeals is so heavy, their case may be postponed for up to a year. In the meantime they can line up for a job and be "entrenched."

In most cases, the board, faced with a dramatic change in status, grants the appeal.

Under the new proposal, the draft dodger or deserter would not be able to make that long appeal. He could only go to a special inquiry officer who the report says should deal with appeals quickly. The person would be swept out of the country.

The only recourse would be to apply for political asylum. Sedgewick recommends that the person responsible for the fate of this person be the minister of immigration.

"The granting of political asylum is essentially a political question which would be more sensibly received by the minister than by a quasi-judicial body such as the appeal board," Sedgewick says.

Sweden is the only country which recognizes desertion as grounds for political asylum, and there is reasonable doubt that Canada will follow Sweden's course.

Other recommendations in the report are measures that would "sensibly reduce" the legal recourse of those whose pose as visitors to seek landed immigrant status while still in Canada.

At the heart of the current "breakdown," says Sedgewick, is a liberal immigration policy which allows immigrants to get a foothold in Canada even when they don't meet the necessary criteria.

The right of appeal at the disposal of a person facing deportation is so far-reaching that it is years before the court of last resort—the appeal board—can order him out of the country via an "exclusion" order.

Meanwhile, the report says, a person who did not meet the criteria when he first applied has a tendency to become "entrenched." He may have married, started a family and got a job, thus changing the whole complexion of his case.

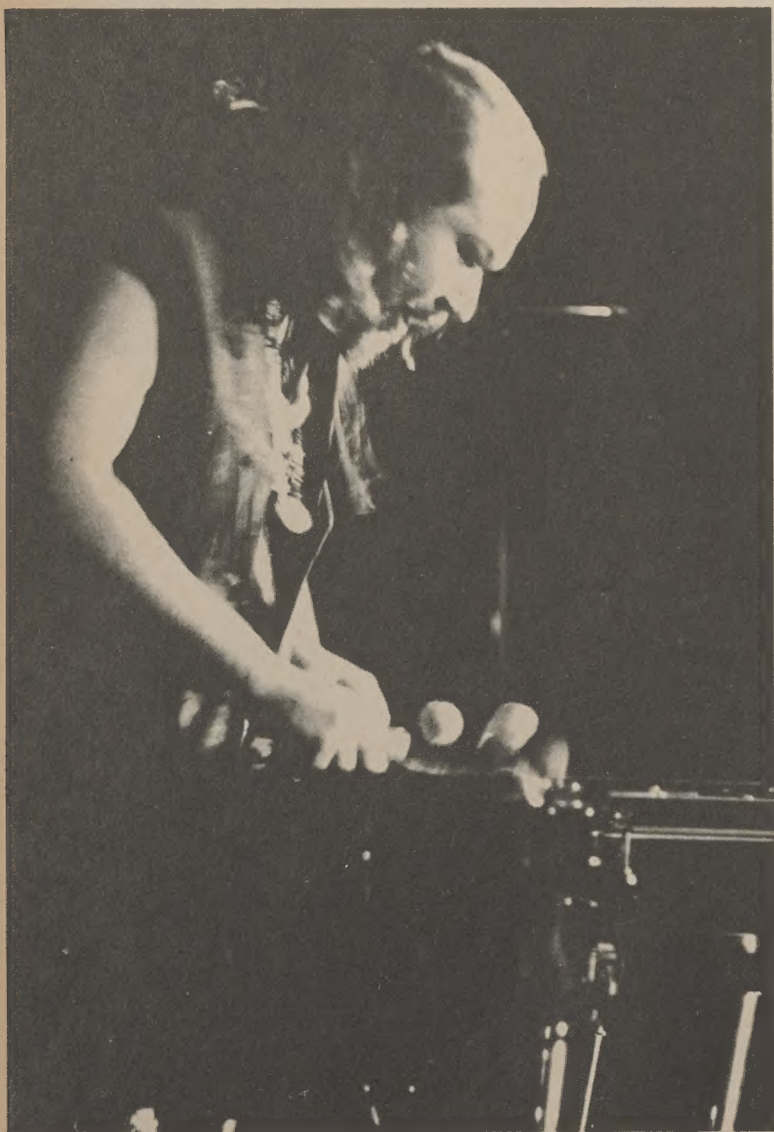
If turned down, this landed applicant has the right to an investigation by a special inquiry officer. But unlike a person who enters Canada as a "tourist" and then applies for landed immigrant status, the overseas applicant has neither the right nor the opportunity to go before the immigration appeal board.

Immigration not a right

Sedgewick insists that "immigration to Canada by persons other than Canadian citizens or those having a Canadian domicile is a privilege determined by statute, regulation or otherwise, and is not a matter of right."

Visitors entering Canada, "who are less than truthful as to their reasons for coming here," should not have any special rights, he says.

Although Lang declined comment on when the report would become law, it is known that the government would like to see it implemented as soon as possible to rid themselves of the opposition criticism of Liberal immigration policies.



GOOD VIBES MASTER

... from Lighthouse

Lighthouse communicates Audience-performer involvement important

The song is "The World's Biggest Rock and Roll Band," and the title applies to Lighthouse even without the help of the Edmonton Symphony, but when these two groups performed a joint concert this week it was even more appropriate. In Paul Hoffert's words, "We consider the orchestra as an extension of Lighthouse, and it's like one big rock band with a hundred or so players."

Hoffert has become something of a spokesman for the 13 piece group, in dealings with the press, but he made it clear that his ideas and opinions were not those of the group at large.

"Ask the members of the group any question and you will probably get 13 different answers."

This same individuality can be seen musically as well, not only in the diversity of the instruments, which range from the standard rock group guitar, bass, and drums to a brass section and specially designed electronic viola and cello, but in the attitudes of the players.

"There are 13 musicians in the group and they are all good and each one of them wants to be important as a part of the group, which is the way it should be."

However anarchistic this may sound, the result musically certainly isn't. This is probably due to the fact that Lighthouse as a whole has a certain group philos-

ophy. Apart from the fact that making music is fun, as far as this group is concerned anyway, there is a definite idea behind its conception.

"One of the things that we recognized, was that we would have the opportunity, because of the types of instrumentation that we had, to do a lot of different musical events, such as symphonies and ballets, and because of that, I think we realized we would have a chance to reach and communicate with a very large audience and cut across a lot of lines regarding what different people go to listen to. That was part of the challenge, how well we could communicate with people on whatever level an opportunity presented."

The idea of communication and audience-performer involvement is obviously very important to Lighthouse. They get pleasures from pleasing an audience, and not just from the music for its own sake. Lead singer Bob McBride expresses this view.

"If you're coming to the concert, get involved with the music, do whatever you feel like. If you want to stand on your seat and sing as loud as you can, do it. It will make you feel good, and it will make the band feel good too."

Lighthouse considers itself part of a general trend in music to-

wards increasingly more complex music. Their musicians have extensive backgrounds not only in rock, but in classical music and jazz. Melding these into a cohesive musical whole, said Hoffert, who co-founded the group with Skip Prokap, was not without its difficulties.

"We all got off together right away, but everybody came from such different backgrounds that it was a real learning process for everyone."

"Musically the whole band has become tighter and more honest from playing together, and the whole band's taste is changing. Each person is an integral part of the band, and letting each person do his thing and get off to it makes the whole band tighter. It's really like a family," says McBride.

Like any popularly recognized rock musicians, Lighthouse has a certain amount of influence with its audience (remember the Paul McCartney furore when he admitted taking LSD to the press). Paul Hoffert particularly feels that this influence should be avoided.

"It's bullshit. If a rock musician says that a certain beer is heavy, people will think that it must be a good beer and go out and buy it. What is good to you is what you enjoy."

"Do your own thing."

the e-o-r-e-s-a-c



Chris Scott — Photo

casserole

a supplement of The Gateway

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CASSEROLE PAGE 2

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1970



The Fifth National Northern Development Conference

THIS IS THE SYMBOL OF PROGRESS used by the organizers of the Fifth National Northern Development Conference to denote the relationship between the Eskimo, the oil industry and the construction business. See the cute little Eskimo . . . See the big oil derrick . . . see the crane . . . or is that a caterpillar tractor . . . or is that a tank, with its barrel pointing at the cute little Eskimo's head?

"Who's Who" in our Northern Development

By ELLEN NYGAARD

We know figures and statistics can be twisted to fit the purposes of all sorts of unscrupulous characters. We discovered that at the Northern Development Conference. But this list of figures, a rough census of the delegates at the conference and their affiliations, is a statement in itself.

Total number of registered delegates: approximately 560.

Delegates affiliated directly with oil, natural gas, pipeline, oil-field equipment and construction, drilling, mining, engineering, exploration, and chemical industries: about 310.

Delegates affiliated with banking and investment companies: about 50.

Delegates affiliated with transportation and communication industries: about 55.

Officials from federal, provincial, civic, or territorial governments: about 70.

Academics and employees of research institutes: about 30.

Miscellaneous affiliations (example: Jim Bateman of Bateman Foods): about 50.

Delegates from labor federations or labor unions: about 5.

Representatives from native associations or tribes: 0. There was one speaker, Chief Tetlich, from a northern band. The Alberta Native Association says he is the Indian's answer to Uncle Tom.

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Work and ingenuity are essential.

The know-how must be available.

More important, the spark to start and continue on to success must be present. This spark, and the most important ingredient in any business undertaking, must be there—and the spark is profit."

Mr. John H. Murrell

Senior Chairman of the Board
Degolyer and MacNaughton
Petroleum Consultants
Dallas, Texas

addressing the Fifth National



Northern Development Conference on "Sources of Supply."

In case you haven't noticed it, the "theme" of this week's Casserole is the involvement of American capital and industry in Canada, and more particularly in Alberta and the North.

It was not originally planned that way; we had a number of articles on file already, and so far this year many more have been added. Finally the file became so full that we had to print a few in order to make room for more. It seems that there are a lot of people writing on the subject these days.

And it's about time; Canadians stand today at a watershed in their relations with the United States. We have sat up here for years, secure behind the "world's second highest standard of living," and the "world's longest undefended border" watching the U.S.A. buy up the resources of many smaller countries, or, should they not be available for sale, engineer the "re-alignment" of those countries under a more willing-to-do-business form of government. Now the game has turned full circle. Canada has been examined and found satisfactory as a source of oil and natural gas, according to the February, 1970, Shultz Report on "The Oil Import Question: A Report on the Relationship of Oil

Imports to National Security."

What this means is simply that if the U.S. government follows the report, Canada will be chosen as the number one source of energy-producing fuels for the United States. A prerequisite condition for this choice is that Canada have a stable government, i.e., no flirting with the dreaded socialism, and that Canada be prepared to "deal" in energy resources, at a reasonable price and in reasonable quantities.

Since the oilfields of Canada are being developed by American oil concerns, the price will be a matter of internal U.S. government-industry discussions and agreements. The "stable government" should pose no problem, and as far as quantities are concerned, why, Gulf and Imperial will be happy to sell as much of their oil as they can . . .

And if Canada runs out of oil? Well, by that time other sources of energy will be available, and maybe we can drill those holes a little deeper, hit water—James Laxer calls it "the ultimate energy resource"—and send that product flowing into the U.S.

By that time, however, they may not need more water than is already available to them through such projects as the proposed North American Water and Power Alliance, which has been

seriously discussed in U.S. government circles and puts forth a plan to divert our northern rivers into a sort of gigantic reservoir between the ranges of the Rocky Mountains, to be held in storage there and used for periodic flushing of America's industrial toilets.

If oil goes, can water be far behind?

The articles on the Northern Development Conference were written and researched by Gateway staffers who attended the conference and brought home copies of most of the speeches delivered, with the exception of Sen. E. C. Manning's celebrated "nature fetish" presentation, which was not made available to representatives of the press.

"Imperialism, or the Tale of one City" is a CUP feature by Kevin Petersen, and traces the growth of Calgary from small trading post to big trading post. And the "Imperialist of the Year" poster, on centre-spread, is the work of local artist Annemona Ruder, and was presented to Abbie Hoffman at his performance here earlier this year.

Art of a different nature is displayed on the Fine Arts pages, where a drawing by Norman Yates accompanies the Superstar review. And that's Casserole for this week.

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Native people: "What choice?"

The Fifth National Northern Development Conference was held in Edmonton, at the MacDonald Hotel, on the 4, 5, and 6 of November. Approximately 560 delegates attended, representing three levels of government and the oil, mining and construction industries which are at present poised on the 60th parallel, waiting for the signal to go in there and get what they can. The representatives heard from many experts in fields associated with oil and mineral exploration, development, and production.

Another voice was heard, however, one concerned perhaps not so much with what was under the tundra, but with those who live on it. The speaker was Chief John Tetlich, of the Loucheux Indians from Fort McPherson N.W.T., and he was (with absolutely no disrespect to that man himself), the token Indian. His speech is simple and somehow sad, in it you can hear the sound of other chiefs from other times; the phrases he uses are modern but he talks of the same subjects which must have concerned the red man at the time of the original penetration of the West by the "strange white man".

It must frighten a man like Chief Tetlich to see the rate at which his land is being "opened up". Let's face it, the role of the white man in exploration and subsequent exploitation of wilderness areas has not exactly been outstanding, from a humanitarian viewpoint.

The decisions about what is to happen to the members of Chief Tetlich's tribe are made in the fifteenth floor of the Centennial Tower, in downtown Ottawa, where Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development Jean Chrétien hangs his hat, and in hundreds of quiet panelled boardrooms in the U.S.A. and southern Canada.

How much consideration is given to the needs and desires of the Indian and Eskimo population when the future development of our North is discussed? Is the Federal government planning to ensure that the native people in the Yukon and N.W.T. receive more than seasonal employment and a "northern ghetto" to live in, as huge continental corporations divide up our north, or are they going to be content to hold the goat of the rapist while he does his thing, in the hopes of getting a 15% tip when he is finished?

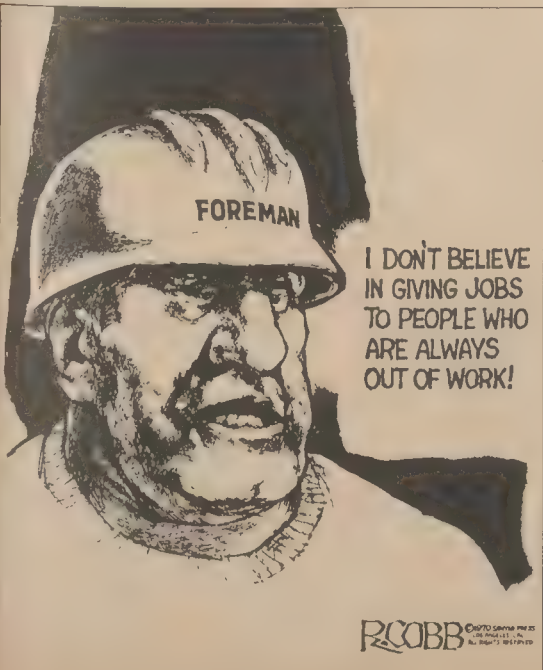
This is one of the questions Chief Tetlich is asking, but no-one at the Fifth National Northern Development Conference seemed to be ready to give him an answer.

* * *

Development of the north in oils, minerals or industrially will be an empty thing if the Indian, the Eskimo and Metis who live in that land are not given a chance to share in the fruit of that development.

I shall deal with that later and briefly with the problem of treaty rights but for the present I would like to point out the choices open to us.

Do we continue the way of life on which our people have survived for centuries or do we take up the new way the strange white man has brought to us? If we continue in the old way will our children feel that we have failed them or if we do take up the new way will we have failed them and ourselves.



Of course the question also comes up, do we really have a choice? The world is in the 20th century. The ways of transportation and communication in the north in which we were once the only experts have been speeded up so much that the people on the Mackenzie Delta know about and are concerned about the death of a Cabinet Minister in Quebec at the same time as all other Canadians.

Drop in employment

This speedup in these important fields in which we once were so active has meant a drop in the useful employment of our people and this is one example of what 20th century civilization and the discovery of underground wealth has meant to us.

Also our old way of life is in danger because the game and wild resources of the north are limited, and our population grows. How soon will the strain on the resources mean the disappearance of the so-called "romance of the hunter and the trapper?"

Perhaps we have only one path to follow—that of ensuring with your help and the help of governments that our children come into the 20th century or at the latest into the 21st prepared to take their place as a distinct part of the people of Canada.

What I would like to see in the north (and I think this is important), I would like to see northerners trained as bush pilots, helicopter pilots, radio operators, forestry officers, game wardens, trained to look after airports, and more work on the boats as pilots and engineers.

Right now there are people in the north whose education in northern living no one can ever get from schools or books. We should add that knowledge to that which one gets in the schools to make more opportunities for our people.

But I also feel that our people should be able to move about anywhere in Canada. A welder trained in a vocational school at Inuvik should be able to take his place in Toronto or Winnipeg or Edmonton along side the welder trained in a provincial school.

Should stand as equals

Perhaps this is a tall order, but it is an order which will have to be filled if our people are to stand at your side in northern development, and in justice we should stand at your side.

Now I shall turn to the Indian's treaties, and to the Eskimo people who have never had a treaty.

In my opinion, when Treaties 8 and 11 were signed there was a failure to explain what the Treaties might mean. At present these Treaties are being examined again in the light of new developments.

We feel there is wealth beneath our land and we feel that mineral rights should have been discussed at the time the Treaties were signed. They were not, perhaps because no one, white or Indian realized how much was involved. It is not too late to change that, and to recognize that the native people are entitled to a share of that wealth since discovered.

Example of injustice

An example of this injustice: how many white people travel regularly from Inuvik to Edmonton on a jet plane? How many Indians?

And yet is the land of the Indian and the Eskimo which is being developed, with no help available to the native.

Yes—we Indian people need an education as Dr. Lloyd said this morning:

"The right direction for the Eskimo and Indian to move in is toward assimilation into the mosaic that is Canada, with great care being taken by government to protect any rights the native peoples should be permitted, and to ensure for them and their children the very best in education and training. This latter should then ensure them an active part in the growth of the north, or if they prefer it in communities farther south."

But we feel that you in the rest of Canada could also use an education in human relationships. You must also learn that the Indian, the Eskimo and the Metis, is a man just like you and that he deserves the same breaks as you would give your own brother and the same tolerance you would show for any other person.



SQUEEZE? WHAT SQUEEZE?

... and who makes it.

A Northern Development Conference sampler:
(being a collection of not-so-randomly chosen quotations from speeches and papers presented to the Fifth National Northern Development Conference.)

* * *

"Along I am sure with most of you I have developed the strong conviction that a healthy sharing of responsibility between the public and private sectors, each vigorous in its own sphere, is a basic necessity if we are to preserve the democratic values. For this reason, while I have been proud to be a public servant, I have never felt a sense of distance from my colleagues in business and industry."

"The Federal Government and Northern Development",
Mr. John A. MacDonald,
Minister of Public Works.

* * *

"I have a strong suspicion that the biggest fault of government assistance programs in Canada is that they have been far too generous to activities which have created no obvious benefits external to the producing firms, and far too parsimonious with aid to activities which do."

Prof. D. G. Quirin
School of Business and
University of Toronto.

* * *

"Environmental Impact" Kohn L. Helm's paper on the "Submarine Tanker" dismissed "Environmental Impact" of the tanker in 18 lines of a 550 line paper, saying in effect that while the submarine would be safer in terms of the probability of an oil spill than pipe lines and ordinary surface tankers, "Of course, the probability of a mishap occurring cannot be reduced to zero unless the oil isn't moved at all". Then he goes on to more important things such as the cheaper cost per barrel using the submarine.

"I recall the Canol Project's discovery of permafrost during the 1943 summer, when the bulldozers cleared a campsite and the beginnings of an airstrip on the left bank of the MacKenzie River, only to create a seemingly bottomless quagmire from which they extracted themselves and their gear with the greatest difficulty. They retreated, to make another more skillful approach to the problem at a new site some miles away. When one recalls that all the Project was engaged in doing was the laying of a four inch pipeline from the MacKenzie to Whitehorse, one is astonished at the widespread and chaotic state to which they managed to reduce the countryside. Fortunately the eyes of the public were elsewhere and the oil was not really needed at the western end of the route."

Prof. Trevor Lloyd
Dept. of Geography
McGill University
"Environmental Influences on
Northern Oil and Gas Development".

The big sellout—going, going, gone

Editor's Note: This article was researched and written by Don Stewart, a student at the University of Calgary. It is reprinted from The Gauntlet, October 7, 1970.

Last week Canada took a major step toward a continental energy agreement—and economic integration—with the United States.

The National Energy Board, with cabinet approval, granted licenses to four applicants, permitting them to export natural gas to the U.S.

The four companies, Trans-Canada Pipeline of Toronto, Alberta and Southern Gas of Calgary, Westcoast Transmission of Vancouver, and Canadian-Montana Gas of Calgary, will export some 6.3 trillion cubic feet of gas over a 15 to 20 year period.

The same day that the NEB made its announcement a press conference was held in Washington by P. McCracken, the chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and G. Lincoln, head of the President's Office of Emergency Preparedness.

The press conference was held to announce the measures being taken to counteract the impending U.S. energy shortage.

One of the measures announced was that natural gas will be removed from the quota restricting the import of Canadian oil and gas. This move will allow the U.S. to import as much natural gas from Canada as it can while still restricting imports of Canadian oil.

The two announcements came soon after the opening in Montreal of Canada-U.S. talks on a common energy policy.

Why is the United States anxious to import Canadian natural gas and discuss a continental energy policy? The answer is that the U.S. is rapidly running out of fuel.

American concern about fuel shortages entered a crisis stage last November when the U.S. Federal Power Commission reported that for the first time ever natural gas is being used faster than it is being discovered.

Many U.S. gas companies can no longer take on new customers. In fact, the largest company, Columbia Gas Systems, predicts that there will be a shortage of gas this winter with demand exceeding supply.

Oil is also in short supply. The existing continental U.S. oil wells no longer have any reserve capacity. Wilson Laird, head of the Oil & Gas Office of the Department of the Interior told a Senate subcommittee two weeks ago that "the states of the lower 48 are approximately at their maximum production capacity at this time."

Offshore drilling has been restricted due to high risk of pollution, and the Alaska oilfields will not be effectively producing for some time yet.

Electric power . . . a period of crisis

Electric power is also in a period of crisis. There were many power shortages this summer and some cases of rationing. Coal, used to generate half of the country's electric power, is so scarce

"As the Americans see it only Canada with this vast energy reserves can provide the massive amounts of fuel necessary to keep the U.S. economy functioning."



"Unless vast new reserves of oil and natural gas are committed to the domestic American market within the next few years the U.S. economy will be forced to slow its rate of growth and the government will have to contend with massive social, economic, and political problems . . ."

"A continental energy policy can only lead to a full merger of the Canadian and American economies. Canada would lose what little control she has now over her economy and no country which loses control of its economy can hope to remain independent."

that the price for new sales rose 56 per cent in the first half of this year.

Unless vast new reserves of oil and natural gas are committed to the domestic American market within the next few years the U.S. economy will be forced to slow its rate of growth and the government will have to contend with massive social, economic and political problems.

The vast energy reserves required could be obtained from the Middle East, South East Asia, and Venezuela but imports from these sources are impractical for several reasons.

Huge imports from these areas would cause the American oil price structure (and the uneconomical continental oil industry) to collapse. Production costs are much lower overseas and the price for foreign oil would be one third less than that for continental oil.

Security problems would be great. The Americans would have

to deal with potentially unfriendly governments. They would also have to safeguard long ocean transportation routes, an almost impossible task.

As the Americans see it only Canada with its vast energy reserves can provide the massive amounts of fuel necessary to keep the U.S. economy functioning.

U.S. depends on Canadian energy

William Timmons, a White House aide, in a letter to several U.S. senators, put it this way: "The national security of the United States requires the conclusion of a comprehensive agreement with Canada with respect to all energy matters."

Such an agreement would bring into being a continental energy policy involving a pooling of the continent's energy resources and a free flow of these resources without government interference.

This policy can only be advan-

tageous to the energy-hungry United States. Canada's energy resources would be guaranteed to U.S. markets and we would lose the right to sell them elsewhere on more favorable terms.

The profits from these energy sales would go, as they do now, to the foreign companies which now control 82.6 per cent of Canadian oil and gas wells and 99.9 per cent of Canadian petroleum refining.

A continental energy policy can only lead to a full merger of the Canadian and American economies. Canada would lose what little control she has now over her economy and no country which loses control of its economy can hope to remain independent.

For years the Americans have been pressuring the Canadian government to agree to this policy but there was little response until last December when a meeting was held in Washington between Joe Greene, Minister of Energy, Mines, and Resources, and Walter

Hickel, U.S. secretary of the Interior.

When Hickel brought forward the idea of a continental energy policy Greene was very enthusiastic. So enthusiastic that at a press conference following the meeting he made statements about how a continental energy policy (which he admitted would lead to economic integration between Canada and the U.S.) would be "a great opportunity for Canada."

Public outcry forced Greene to back down

Public outcry in Canada was so great that Greene was forced to back down.

In March the Americans imposed a restrictive quota on Canadian oil and gas imports that cut them back by one third.

This tactic had the desired effect. It caused the "Canadian" oil industry to start pressuring the government to make a deal with the U.S.

To gain a better bargaining position and repair some of the damage that his December statements had made Joe Greene made a strongly nationalistic speech at Denver in May.

It failed to impress his American listeners. The U.S. increased its pressure on Ottawa. Five American owned or controlled gas companies applied for natural gas export licenses, forcing the government to make a decision.

After months of debate the government announced its decision last week.

After years of resisting American demands for a continental energy policy the Canadian government has capitulated. Less than a month ago talks on a continental energy agreement began.

Last week the government granted natural gas export licenses to four of the five applicants. They did not even impose a surcharge on gas exports to the U.S.

The Americans will pay the same price as Canadians. The \$2 billion in revenues will go to American companies and the profits to American shareholders. Few jobs will be created by these latest sales.

Canada has now granted licenses for the export of some 18.7 trillion cubic feet of gas out of the total available Canadian reserves of 50.2 trillion cubic feet. The government has given away this gas and received very little in return.

The U.S. announcement of September 30 that removed natural gas from the restrictive quota is plainly advantageous to the Americans in view of their gas shortages.

Joe Greene, commenting on the American announcement said: "It's not a part of some sort of deal, the two (announcements) are coincidental, but it bears out what we think should be done, and should be followed by the opening of the oil market to a further degree—and then opened all together."

In other words, if Joe Greene, the Liberal government, and the Americans all have their way the continental energy policy will be a reality in name as well as in deed within a few years.

A sobering look at oil

by Winston Gereluk

NEWS ITEM — Thursday, November 5, 1970, The Macdonald Hotel. Jean Cretien, Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development delivered a speech entitled "Northern Development Issues In the Seventies" at a banquet of the Northern Development Conference. About 550 corporation executive, government officials, and other interested parties were in attendance.

Objective news reporting is a lie; one of a pack of lies that allows large establishment papers to conceal the fact that their news stories are apologies for the actions and interests of the power structure in society.

The ones who decide what is legitimate in news reporting are the same ones who set all the other social rules. By their standards, a news report is legitimate (credible, etc.) if it in some way develops or sustains the 'proper' ideology in those who must be content to serve.

What follows is my own subjective and illegitimate account of what I saw, heard and sensed at the Macdonald Hotel that night.

I infiltrated the Northern Development meeting the night of Jean Cretien's speech wearing my best sports jacket, and a Gateway PRESS badge, hoping that the two would be sufficient proof that I belonged.

There was a pre-dinner reception going on, and the room was filled with excitement. Somewhere on this continent was still a frontier to be exploited somewhere, men who were bright, young, and adventurous could still go to get theirs.

The people at that reception were a rebirth of an earlier America. They were OIL PEOPLE, big men with a purpose, determined people with strong chins above hard liquor.

No simpering conservationists here—no room for fish-eyed sociologists. Government people, engineers, and business executives, all oil men who knew what there was under that pack ice and tundra and were out to get it.

The society on the Second Floor Macdonald wasn't bothered by hippies or revolutionaries. Captain Pullen had taken care of troublesome governments and Premier Manning had just finished declaring that the only pollution problems which have to be dealt with are the 'nature people' who make noise about pollution.

Oil men don't sit waiting on pins and needles for federal government pronouncements on decisions they have already made. At the reception good whiskey flowed like thin oil; and the good whiskey was free. Because I felt like I had landed on a strange planet, I myself had about five or fifteen glasses—and like good oil people, never once worried about who was paying for it all.

Booze was a strange thing to get high on, and this was a strange place. If this is Edmonton in November, 1970, what is that stereotype Boston financier doing here—or where did that pompous executive from General Dynamics New York come from?

Aha! There's Roy Jamha from the Federation of Labour, looking bewildered too. He tells me that the people at the Conference were too concerned about the profitable exploitation of the North to spend time worrying about the social problems they were going to create. Right on, Roy!

I attempt to horn in on the conversation of a couple of oil people from Dallas who are burbling a few words into one other's faces as they hold each other up. They ignore me. Another, this one an engineer, looks at my badge, snorts, and walks away.

So, I whip out my writing pad and proceed to take out my frustration on a red-eyed oil executive. "Hello sir. What do you think of the conference this far?" Little red eyes focus on a nice blond, short-haired student.

Well, it's a good one."

"What did you think of Senator Manning's address—you know, the one in which he knocks people with a nature fetish?"

Well, Red Eyes answers, "I can't remember that one—sounds good." I write furiously.

"You've heard, of course, about the group of people who are planning to blow up every oil installation in the North, and who . . ." Red Eyes just turns around and walks away. He doesn't even excuse himself.

The dinner room which we march into is a splash of colour and affluence. Women in uniforms to remind us who we are, stand along the walls. Tonight their smiles and services are sold to U.S. oilmen and me. In a corner, a piano player caresses his instrument—so much easier than being a hewer of wood. How much the stereotype Canadian these people have become.

I sit with the press; the press sits next to the head table, an indication that the powers behind big business have not been too unhappy with the services rendered by these small Canadians in the past.

The journalists have all been here before. This is just another assignment. You've heard the one about this guy who's in bed with his friend's wife? The friend comes home and sees this guy in his bed and . . .

They bring wine and I'm happy again.

Chairman Aalborg rises to introduce the head table.

What a rousing applause S. A. Milner gets. I wonder why he's so popular with the gas and oil people from the States?

Aalborg tells the people in front of him how good the

Commerce or Electrical Engineering graduate?

We'd like to take the time to set something straight.

Your future and ours.

You've probably heard this before. However, your next decision *is* the biggest one of all. You're choosing more than a job. You're choosing a career.

And, that decision is as important to us as it is to you. Our future depends on graduates like yourself. So we'd like you to have all the information you'll need to make up your mind about sharing your future with ours. We'd like to show you how the knowledge of an Electrical Engineering or Commerce graduate can be applied in the communications field.

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Alberta government has been to the oil industry. "We alone have said, 'No capital gains tax'. In fact, we have refunded the province's share of the capital gains tax."

Then the President of Dome Petroleum introduces the Federal Minister, as a "rising star on the Ottawa scene."

The "star" rose and read his speech which said nothing. The oil people all clapped and smiled when he got through.

S. A. Milner goes to the microphone, and again that profound cheering and clapping. He has a 'token' for the Minister, but first he has something to say. "If the White Foxes on Banks Island are discovered, the Prime Minister will not be the only minister of the Crown who knows a girl who sings."

They all laugh. They must know something I don't.

The 'token' turns out to be a set of beautiful bookends carved out of soapstone by Canadian Eskimos.

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The American Empire

For some time now *The Gateway*, along with virtually every other student newspaper in Canada, has been running "ads" for *The American Empire (Canada) Ltd.* A number of students have expressed disbelief in the fact that there is such a company, much less that it has such far-reaching involvement in Canadian affairs. The following article is an attempt to explain a little about "Am-Can," as it is sometimes called.

"Experience has underlined a principle that could have been stated a priori. If Canada wants the United States to do something, she must be able to prove it is in the interests of the United States to do it . . . the only exceptions are cases where it has been possible for Canada to associate her interests with the interests of particular groups in the United States, who, for their own purposes, are prepared to support policies which Canada also supports."

—Prof. Hugh G. J. Aitken

Canadian history, particularly post-war history, stands as witness

to the accuracy of the above quotation. Time after time American power in Canada has flexed its muscles before a cowering Canadian government, which has, more often than not, obediently complied with U.S. wishes.

Most aspects of U.S. power are easy to perceive and isolate; consequently few Canadians are unaware of them. But, although these manifestations are the most obvious, they are only the tip of the imperial iceberg. Through its economic control of North America the United States has been able to continually manipulate the continent to suit its own economic ends—often at the expense of Canadian needs.

This article will attempt to outline four specific incidents and one exception to the rule that illustrate this point.

In July, 1963, with the U.S. dollar under pressure and the American balance of payments worsening (too many U.S. dollars leaving the country) the Kennedy administration established an interest equalization tax. This was a tax on foreign borrowings in the

New York money market which would raise the effective interest cost to foreign borrowers by about 15 per cent. The result would be to tighten up U.S. money and drive foreign borrowers such as Canadians, into their domestic markets.

This action meant that it would be harder for Canadians to obtain U.S. finance capital. Panic hit the Toronto stock exchange and speculators started a run on Canada's foreign exchange reserves hoping for a possible devaluation of the Canadian dollar.

Consequently, Canadian government officials were forced to grab the next plane to Washington and scurry down to beg exemption from the tax.

Exemption was granted, but it was purchased at the cost of fixing an upper limit on our foreign exchange reserves (an assurance that we would not horde U.S. dollars). The American president was then given the right to adjust the limit.

This, in effect, meant that from now on Canadian economic policy

would be determined by a foreign leader. As the *Globe's* Fraser Robertson commented:

"The major implication in this: the Canadian government now agrees that for the future Canada will be an economic satellite of the United States."

In December, 1965, the United States government issued a set of voluntary guidelines to American subsidiaries in Canada.

These subsidiaries were advised to limit new Canadian investment, increase the flow of funds to the U.S. and "buy American" (as if they didn't already).

The Canadian government did nothing.

In January, 1968, with the Vietnam war putting increased pressure on the American dollar, U.S. president Johnson made the guidelines compulsory.

Mitchell Sharp playing the government role of chief apologist for the United States said it would have "little adverse effect in Canada."

But within weeks the U.S. move had created an economic crisis in Canada and—in typical fashion—Mitchell and the boys grabbed the next plane to Washington.

Again Canada begged for and received concessions, partly because Canadian government officials convinced the U.S. that the profit return on U.S. investment in Canada was beneficial to the U.S. balance of payments.

Mel Watkins accurately summed up the whole affair. "Just for a moment, the power grid was lit up. Ottawa found it could communicate with Canadian corporated firms only via Washington."

In 1954 a group of American and Canadian businessmen under the name of Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Co. were given a government permit to construct a gas line across Canada.

The company, however, was seeking government financial aid which the government was quite willing to give providing that any loans it made to Trans-Canada could later be converted into common shares of the company. This would have given the Canadian government ownership interests and voting rights in the pipeline.

A huge battle between the government and the giant American oil and gas interests in Canada ensued. It succeeded not only in delaying construction of the line for a year, but eventually caused a political crisis which in part led to the defeat of the Liberal government.

The U.S. oil interests would not tolerate government ownership in the pipeline and, led by Gulf Oil Corp. of Pittsburgh, finally told the Canadian government they would not sell their gas to Trans-Canada if the government had voting shares in the company.

The government backed down.

To top it all off, when the final bill came in it was shown that of the \$378 million used to construct the pipeline \$210 million had originally been put up by Canadian governments. We had paid for our own takeover.

In 1960 a Royal Commission was established under Senator Gratton O'Leary to examine pub-

(continued on page C-7)

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(continued from page C-6)

lications in Canada.

It was discovered that the two U.S. publishing giants, Time magazine and Reader's Digest, were absorbing 60 per cent of Canadian magazine advertising revenue.

In addition, the commissioners reported that Time, in particular, was giving Canadians a distorted American view of the world. Here are some of the commissioners' remarks to Time representatives:

Commissioner George Johnstone: "Everything I read in Time is apt to be wrong."

Chairman O'Leary: "Yes, inaccurate, incomplete, with glaring errors and gross distortions. How do you manage to make so many mistakes?"

The commission recommended that all Canadian advertising placed in U.S. magazines be no longer allowed as tax deductions. Both Time and Reader's Digest were to be classified as American magazines.

When the Canadian government later tried to act on this recommendation the move brought

down the wrath of John F. Kennedy, himself, who personally intervened and told the Canadian government to give Time special exemption or he would sabotage the proposed Canada/U.S. auto pact.

Exemptions were given to Time and Reader's Digest.

Walter Gordon was later to admit the "approval of the automobile agreements might have been jeopardized if a serious dispute had arisen with Washington over Time."

What has transpired since that time is classic. In February, 1970, before a Canadian senate committee, both Macleans magazine and Saturday Night said they would oppose any change in Time's status as a "Canadian" publication. In 1961 Maclean-Hunter (publishers of Macleans) had opposed special status for Time. Why the change in heart?

Since 1961, Time, Reader's Digest, Macleans, Chatelaine, Saturday Night and the Observer have entered into an advertising pool. Because Time is the biggest contributor to the pool, the success of the Canadian magazines is now dependent on Time's success.

Canadian magazines have virtually become subsidiaries of Time. In fact, Time pays \$1,000 a month for a full page ad in Saturday Night.

Such is the process of assimilation and absorption into the American empire.

The Mercantile Bank affair is not so much an example of U.S. control—for in this instance they lost the battle—as it is an example of the contempt held by American businessmen towards Canadian desires.

In 1963 negotiations were under way over the intended purchase of the Dutch-owned Mercantile Bank of Canada by J. S. Rockefeller's Citibank operation. During the negotiations Rockefeller was warned by cabinet minister Walter Gordon that Citibank would not be allowed to expand in Canada. In a memorandum Rockefeller was to comment about Gordon:

"Fortunately at the very beginning we opened the conversation by saying that we had made a deal with the Dutch and were coming to advise him. This was the one thing that seemed to disturb him and to shake his overall

attitude of telling us what we should do. We made no commitment as to our course of action."

Rockefeller was expecting the government to back down, but he did not bargain on the lobbying strength of the banking sector of the Canadian economy—a sector which is firmly in Canadian hands.

As a result of this powerful lobby the Canadian government moved to halt Rockefeller's plans. Kari Levitt recalls the American reaction:

"In this instance, a sharply worded diplomatic protest was delivered to Ottawa informing the Canadian government that its backing legislation was 'unacceptable' to the government of the United States. Neither this intervention nor the threat by American commercial banks to withdraw clearing facilities from all Canadian banks was successful in securing entry for Rockefeller's Citibank into the Canadian banking system."

This incident is significant in that it is one of the few instances in which U.S. penetration into the economy was halted. As was mentioned, it is not incidental that

the financial and banking sector of our economy is Canadian controlled. For here, indeed, Canadians are free to handle their own affairs. But how has our banking elite used this freedom?

At home we find high interest and mortgage rates. Away from home, in the Caribbean, we find Canadian banks serving U.S. business enterprises and in some West Indian countries Canadian banks controlling 60 per cent of the money market.

It appears that this freedom has turned into a freedom to exploit and a freedom to oppress—in short, a freedom to dominate other countries much the same as the U.S. dominates us. And reaction to our presence has been similar to the American experience. It is no accident that when West Indians went on a rampage last summer their anger was directed towards Canadian banks.

Would increased Canadian freedom be used in a similar fashion? Again we must ask the question: question we may all, someday, Independence for what? It's a question we may all have to answer.

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Imperialism or the tale of one city

By KEVIN PETERSON

Gimme a great big I!

There were nine or ten of them—nobody quite remembers how many—who came early in the 19th century. Members of the North-West Mounted Police they camped at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow Rivers in Southern Alberta.

They were followed soon by a detachment of almost 75 men from the Mounties' station at Fort Macleod. A fort—Fort Calgary—was built at the site by the bigger group and a town began to grow.

With the town grew a story of imperialism—now more than a century old and still expanding.

Gimme a great big M!

The tale's apparent in a half-hour walk along 8th Avenue in downtown Calgary, a history in miniature of the development of the West.

A few archeology students from the University of Calgary are digging up the old Fort Calgary site, now well-hidden by a furniture warehouse.

"They obviously weren't expecting too much trouble from the natives," one student points out. "The posts of the outside wall are inches apart."

The observation, backed up by the remnants of the posts, sends the history-book-learning of the vicious red man down the drain. But, standing in the shadow of the 626-foot Husky Tower, dozens of skyscrapers and the results of oil "prosperity," nobody really expects the history books to hold up to reality.

Everybody's heard tales about the "large American presence in Calgary," the stories of millionaires, more cars per capita than Los Angeles, abnormally high proportions of head offices and white collar workers.

A few, maybe, even relate it to their own town and its development—they've taken our history, they've made it over and they'll do it again.

Gimme a great big P!

The site at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow didn't last long as the centre of town. The Canadian Pacific Railway had bilked the federal government and they weren't about to let a small Prairie community tell them what to do.

So, when the railway came to town and didn't like the site as a station location, they moved a half-mile west—and the town followed the railway's lead.

Wonder why Westerners never really liked the CPR?

Gimme a great big E!

The railway remains the biggest landowner in the city's downtown. A one-block side swath along the tracks through the centre of town is the backbone, but the CPR also controls several other blocks of prime downtown land.

Gimme a great big R!

The railway brought settlers west, carefully settling them in ethnic pockets to encourage feuding and racism that still lingers in some of the remoter areas along the line.

When the land was carved out and production got under way, the settlers began to develop their own version of the bourgeoisie. In its infant stage, the Crosses, Burns and other families held a social and political power in the struggling western communities that showed signs of meaning control.

But the emerging rulers were bound for frustration—control of the markets for their products lay in the east, the agricultural goods

moved by the CPR and none of the Bay Street barons felt like yielding control to the provincials when they could sell it to the Americans.

Gimme a great big I!

The climbers around Calgary fought—they created their own markets like breweries and packing plants (yup, Burns foods). They elected renegade governments pledged to fight the east and kept up a steady stream of protests concerning rail rates, marketing arrangements and so on.

At the height of the struggle, Patrick Burns built the Burns building which still stands at 8th Avenue and 2nd Street East in Calgary. A tall, white marble building, it's only a block from the City Hall—and aldermen who still fight the same fights for petty controls are talking of tearing it down.

The Burns building carries a marble sign on its first floor, now hidden above the signature of a second-hand store. "Market Place" was the hopeful description of the futile battle.

Gimme a great big A!

The area around the building and others built by Burns' partners in the fight remained the preserve of the cowboys, Indians and winos until earlier this year.

They told tales of a developing West in the past, its hopes and failures. They'd take any tenderfoot aside and explain the intricate gear that hung in the windows of the remaining saddle shops. They drank a lot and there was more than an occasional brawl—but only post-oil Calgarians were scared.

Most of the veterans are slowly leaving the area—a new breed at City Hall, led by the former head of CPR's real estate company, its desperately trying to

obliterate the remnants of history and turn the two blocks into a local bohemian village.

Gimme a great big L!

West of the old town centre lies the preserve of the petit bourgeoisie—a two-block section of 8th Avenue, now featuring a concrete mall and dominated by the six-storey Hudson's Bay store.

The Bay, unlike the CPR, was willing to share bits of its market. Around it developed a series of local specialty stores, shoe shops, jewellers and others, the owners of which enjoyed a brief prominence in community circles between the two world wars.

The petit-bourgeois still make noises, want the kids kicked off the mall and make periodic suggestions as to how the city should be run.

It's just that nobody pays any attention to them anymore—they all stand, literally, in the shadow of the office buildings of the oil companies that lie a few blocks west.

Gimme a great big I!

After the petit-bourgeois, 8th Avenue takes time out for two blocks to celebrate the arrival of finance capital.

Centred by the Calgary Stock Exchange—specializing in penny oil stocks—and the ever-present Richardson Securities Ltd., the two blocks are an almost solid facade of banks and trust companies. Their arrival, in force, spelled the end to efforts to develop a financially-independent Alberta.

Gimme a great big S!

Fittingly, only a block or two after finance capital, the towering offices that house the oil companies begin to arise. Oil came big to Alberta in 1948 and the population of Calgary has tripled since then.

Gulf, Imperial, Texaco, Union and hundreds of smaller oil companies all have their Canadian head offices in the two dozen skyscrapers that dominate the west end of downtown Calgary.

Every morning at 8, they suck in thousands of employees—the streets stand deserted until 4 when they're disgorged again.

Nobody's quite sure what happens in between. Maps are scanned, computers whirr, decisions are made, leases bought and oil sold in hopeless confusion.

The net effect, however, is easy enough to see—it's just like every one of the employees was involved in writing the giant daily cheque that ships Alberta's labor and resources back to Amerikka as profit.

The deserted streets are misleading. Strangers in town figure nothing's happening among the canyons of buildings, that the power in the town still lies in the apparently busier business section.

They're wrong in a big way. The oil money controls not only the downtown, it controls the province. And it's in the process of taking control of most of Canada's North.

It's scary. That's why they took the history away.

Gimme a great big M!

It may be only symbolic, but the central power source in the city lies in the westernmost office building in the downtown sector.

It's called the Petrochemical Building and lists Sun Oil Company as the major tenant.

The Stars and Stripes and a plaque on the front give the building away however—one floor is taken up by the consul-general of the United States of Amerikka.

What's it all spell?

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Socialists Students Conference

The following article was written for Casserole by Don Wiley, a U of A student who attended the Conference at Saskatoon in September. Mr. Wiley outlines the directions taken at the Conference, and in the second part of his report comments on the views put forth by speakers in the light of recent events in Quebec.

The Socialist Students Conference, held on September 18-20 at the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon campus, was described by a participant as "not just one of the largest, but also without question the most productive socialist youth conference the Prairies have ever seen."

Called the Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, the Conference set out to bring together student activists from across the Prairies to discuss issues which face the student movement and to determine future strategy.

Almost 200 people listened to the opening address by Alain Krivine, a leader of the French Trotskyist movement, and Ligue Communiste candidate in the recent French presidential elections. Krivine set the tone for the Conference in his description of the significance of the world-wide youth revolt. He said that, as students are involved in the struggle against all forms of oppression, their struggle will necessarily take the form of revolutionary socialism. The power of this revolt was shown in France during May 1968 when students sparked the greatest general strike in history, bringing the government of the nation to its knees.

Under the title "For A Red University", Richard Thompson of the Saskatoon Young Socialists developed a main strategical theme of the Conference. Thompson analyzed the position of the student in society and spoke of the importance of the struggles of the Vietnamese, the Cubans, and the Afro-Americans in the student radicalization process. Thompson proposed the perspective of the "Red University" for future student struggle. The concept of the Red University refers to a university which has been transformed into a base for revolutionary social action, and which serves the exploited and oppressed peoples. Examples given, of the application of this theory, included France during May 18, 1968, and the U.S. during May 1970 following the invasion of Cambodia, when the universities in these countries were run by the masses of students and were converted into bases for the organization of the community against oppressive forces.

The New Left

Howard Brown of the Saskatoon Young Socialists examined the phenomenon of the "new left" and analyzed the role it has played in student struggle. He characterized new leftism as being trapped by its own spontaneity. The need for a

party based on the Leninist concept of the vanguard party has not been recognized by the new left. Brown said that the party must, due to the realities of the struggle, be based on the organizational form of democratic centralism which is characterized by "complete freedom of discussion, complete democracy in decision making, and unity in action." Brown proposed that the crucial test for the revolutionary party lies in its ability to participate in the workers' daily struggles, to win their confidence and support, and ultimately to lead them to victory in revolutionary struggle.

This strategy for student struggle is seen as being necessarily bound up with other struggles for liberation. In this light the Conference included speakers and workshops on topics such as "Red Power in Canada", "The Dynamics of Women's Liberation", "For an Independent Socialist Quebec", "The Waffle and the NDP", and "Defense of the Vietnamese Revolution".

A major discussion at the conference developed around the topic "The

by Don Wiley

Dynamics of Women's Liberation". Barb Taylor of the Radical Women's Caucus in Saskatoon spoke on "Capitalism and the Oppression of Women."

She began by saying: "The growing unity of women in our society is a result of the destruction of the myth central to the female condition: the myth of free choice." She continued: "The destiny of the individual woman is decided within parameters which are laid out and enforced by a web of norms, laws, institutionalized racism, and social myths. Her choices are socially induced. She is enslaved by her own carefully nurtured preconceptions about what it is to be feminine, about what kind of life will satisfy her as a woman."

Taylor saw the institution of the family as being a primary agent in the suppression of women under capitalism. She said that the task of the family is "to provide the workers with the necessary skills and values to contribute to capitalist enterprise", and that woman's role in the family is to aid in the socialization of the new workers, to act as a "help-mate" to her husband and insulate him against the realities of his life under capitalism, and to function as a source of free labor in the home and cheap labor on the market.

Mary Trew, a participant in the abortion caravan last spring and a member of the Vancouver Young Socialists spoke on the topic "A Strategy for Women's Liberation". Trew began by saying that "the roots of the women's liberation movement lie in the inherent contradictions of capitalism. The possibility now exists for women to have greater freedom than ever before and yet they remain in shackles." Women are denied the basic democratic right of control of their own bodies when they are denied the right to choose when or whether they will bear children. Trew concluded by saying: "If the demand

for women's equality is democratic, the call for total liberation can only be socialist. Under present conditions, the struggle for the expansion of freedom on any front and for any sector of the population cannot be separated from the anti-capitalist movement of the working class throughout the world. Only a socialist revolution can create the conditions for the liberation of all humanity from such deep sexual, psychological, social, and economic oppression."

The women's liberation workshop called for a western Canadian women's liberation conference to be held in early winter in Saskatoon.

"Socialist Quebec"

Manon Leger, president of the League for Socialist Action/Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere, spoke on the topic "For an Independent and Socialist Quebec." She stressed the importance of the French language as a focal point in the Quebec struggle, saying that it is use of this language by the people of Quebec that expresses the basic question of whether the educational and social system should serve the interests of the Anglo-American capitalists or the Quebecois.

Leger described the Parti Quebecois as being one of the most capitalistic parties in Quebec, and she maintained that the liberation of the people of Quebec will not come with formal political independence alone, but only with political and economic independence from the control of Anglo-American capitalism. This she expressed in the demand "for an independent and socialist Quebec."

Trotskyite Movement

Jacquie Henderson, executive secretary of the Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, concluded the conference by speaking of the continuing growth of the Trotskyist movement in Canada and around the world. She spoke of what it means to be a revolutionary today, and she emphasized the magnitude of the task before revolutionaries. The conference was, in the opinion of the organizers, a great success. Participants drawn from the prairies and from across Canada emphasized the idea expressed by Alain Krivine in his opening address that the student struggle, like the struggle of the working class, is not bound by geographic areas.

The conference ended Sunday afternoon with the singing of the "Internationale," and with clenched fists raised in the revolutionary salute.

On October 16, 1970, the War Measures Act came into effect and under its terms hundreds of people in the left and Quebec independence movements have been jailed. It was declared by the government in Ottawa that the Act was necessary in order to capture the kidnappers of Ms. Laporte and Cross. In Quebec as in Canada an atmosphere of hysteria has been created such that many aspects of civil liberties have been done away with in the interests of "law and order." It appears that the creation of this climate was a calculated move

to enable the governments in Ottawa and Quebec to smash the independence movement in Quebec and to suppress all opposition to the federal, Quebec and Montreal governments. Those arrested or held have included labor leaders, some 30 members of the Parti Quebecois, members of the Ligue Socialiste Ouvriere, a number of Front D'Action Populaire candidates for city council, and many other socialists and supporters of independence. Literature has been seized, newspapers have been censored, offices and homes have been raided. People who have attended only a single FLQ meeting have been jailed. The crime is not an act or an intent but suspected possession of an idea.

"Mass" Movements

An important basis of all strategy developed at the Saskatoon Socialist Students' Conference was the recognition of the need to build mass movements. It was recognized that the revolution cannot be made by a small group but only by the majority of the working class. It was thus accepted by the participants in the conference that *terrorism is not generally a correct revolutionary tactic*. Terrorism *per se* does not serve to raise the consciousness of the people, it does not involve the people in the revolutionary struggle, and it provides the government with a ready made excuse to destroy all left-wing movements.

What existed in Quebec was not an insurrectionary state, but the beginnings of a mass movement for independence and for socialism. As well as being demonstrated in the account of the people who have been jailed under the War Measures Act, the growth of the movement is evidenced in the recent history of Quebec. More and more often trade unions are identifying their interests with an independent Quebec and a socialist Quebec. Trade unionists have passed motions supporting the views of the FLQ Manifesto insofar as these mean the taking of political and economic power by the Quebec workers, and the unions have been strong in their condemnation of the institution of the War Measures Act.

"Working People" vs. "Big Business"

The Socialist Students' Conference accepted the demand for an "Independent and Socialist Quebec" and at the same time it accepted the idea that the struggle for this demand cannot be made by any other force than the masses of the working people. It appears from recent developments in Quebec that the correctness of both this demand and this strategy are being recognized and accepted by ever increasing numbers of the Quebec people. And it appears that it is a growing mass movement that Trudeau and Bourassa, as representatives of big business, fear and are attempting to destroy.

Thus it is up to revolutionary socialists to make and to defend the Quebec revolution as other revolutions in the world must be made and defended: by building a mass movement; by involving the people in the real struggle for liberation.

Calgary phil makes it

The Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra is achieving the goal that most symphony orchestras in North America are still only dreaming about. For the 1969-70 season, the attendance of people under 23 years of age increased 75 per cent, according to the survey results of a questionnaire which all ticket holders received.

The Calgary orchestra came out on top generally as 75 per cent of program content was appreciated (up 18 per cent from the previous year); 89 per cent liked the guest artists (up 18 per cent); 89 per cent enjoyed the conducting (up 52 per cent); and, 80 per cent liked the playing (up 33 per cent).

The results of the poll also showed that more subscribers were influenced by a personal love of classical music than by a wish to support and improve the city's cultural environment.

The major trend appears to be the moving away from special "Pop" concerts as frequently held throughout the year towards one such concert.

The Calgary Philharmonic Society feels that such annual surveys enable it to participate more fully in the development of the Calgary Philharmonic Orchestra as is well reflected in the program for the 1970-71 season.

The orchestra also reported that the number of subscriptions sold to date this year, over 3,000, compares favorably with the number for last year, 2,700.

Symphony peaks with violin concerto

The Edmonton Symphony has reached the stage where it should no longer be enough merely to hit the right notes, stay in time and in the appropriate dynamic range. There is much more to good classical music than merely approximating the written notes, there is also a spirit and movement which is the very essence of the form.

It was some of this essence which was lacking at the beginning of the concert, Saturday, Nov. 14, when the symphony played Dvorjak's slavonic dances Nos. 6, 7 and 8. These are highly rhythmical folk pieces, true dances full of spirit and swing; they are rambunctious pieces that should bring the orchestra and audience almost to dancing, and yet they were played apathetically,

or at least without the driving spirit which should dominate. Granted the symphony played them pleasantly but they sounded rather like pieces fashioned for a chamber orchestra, mild and gentle in tone. They certainly did not pulse with the vitality of slavonic folk music.

It seemed almost as if the orchestra was warming up in the first two dances for there were glimmerings in the last dance; and, when the Beethoven Violin Concerto was started, the orchestra was in beautiful form. The clear strains of the opening allegro were played with a rich sympathetic and moving tone, with the orchestra molding the well intoned phrases of the introductory passage.

Mr. Treger's entry came

smoothly and clearly, though strangely enough at the beginning of the first movement he seemed a little under the orchestra. Everything was in its place, however, and the piece held the audience glued to their seats. When he began the cadenza at the end of the first movement, he seemed to be captured by the music and played with the genius one hopes to hear in concertos but rarely does. The concerto is a strange form in that it is written in part to show off the technical brilliance of the performer, so that everyone hears the incredibly difficult passages played, but without the artistic element. Concertos often seem merely a vehicle to show off virtuosity. This was certainly not the case with that cadenza. Mr. Treger's interpretation was so inspired that the audience broke convention, and applauded in between movements. From that point onward a rapporte was established and Mr. Treger seemed to be a master of both the orchestra and the piece, the violin clearly dominating, so that one would anticipate and eagerly wait for every entry, and cling to every scrap of melody. It was lovely.

The Bartok concerto for orchestra is rather a unique piece and in a much different style. The piece was written so that every section may show off its technique and tonality. It is a vibrant piece, full of conflict, and of a very subtle structure; and it of course rings out with vitality, especially at the end of the last movement. Written in the United States close to the end of the war, it is one of the last pieces that Bartok wrote. Thus, it was written during a period when Bartok

seemed to be returning to his earliest styles, so that compared to much of his work it seems pretty tame stuff. One early critic even said it was an ideal contemporary piece for a listener who did not like contemporary music. I expect this is partly why it seemed so enjoyable, for at the mention of the word Bartok, one braces oneself for intriguing dissonances and a devious time structure. These elements were still there, but they were well veiled in skillful orchestration and much 3/4 and 4/4 time. It even had melodies that could almost be whistled, and yet there were fugue-like structures, interesting tonalities, and the clever strange timbres of Bartok.

The piece was played vigorously, skillfully, so that it went over very well. Starting with the well-controlled brass in the first movement, it swung into the second which is a delightful joke. The piece was never boring and it ended catching the orchestra in its vigor with a bang. This is perhaps not true contemporary music, and in a sense it isn't even representative Bartok.

All in all, from very mediocre beginnings, the concert turned out rather well. It seemed to have peaked at about the end of the Violin Concerto, but the Bartok was a pleasant surprise. The Edmonton Symphony is certainly a very competent orchestra. Perhaps at present their stylistic range seems to centre on mid-1800's and the very classical forms, but internally and externally, they are rapidly breaking from the stigmas that could make an orchestra a boring pastime for social lions.

—Dan Kenway

Dave Wright tops show

It was local talent time at the Kinsmen Field House Saturday night as various Edmonton groups performed to a crowd of about 1,000. It all got off to quite a good start with a half-hour set by Sun, who, no longer relying on volume alone for impact, now produce a much tighter and more polished sound than they used to. They are definitely one of the heaviest groups in Edmonton and with an incredibly fast guitarist and a great drummer, their material comes out well.

Sun was followed by troubador (the word for folk-singer at the moment) Dave Wright. Admittedly, the field house is not the best place with regards to acoustics or atmosphere for any kind

of music, least of all a solo artist who must try to communicate personally with his audience. However, Wright managed, despite this disadvantage, to achieve at least some degree of rapport. As the audience relaxed, he entertained with several of his own songs; no fancy artistry, just good enjoyable music. It was for me, the highlight of the evening.

The guerilla theatre, which was scheduled to perform, couldn't make it. Apparently one of their cast was in hospital with appendicitis. And that was about it. Oh yes, Troyka also played a set of several pieces that all sounded the same. They were too loud.

—Jon Faulds

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Wiebe's third novel is his third success

The *Blue Mountains of China* is Rudy Wiebe's third novel. An historical novel, centered on the life of a fictionalized family of prosperous Mennonite farmers in 19th Century Russia, it chronicles their descendants' search for peace and freedom after the Soviets' de-kulakization left the family patriarch's property in ruins. The family unit, hitherto tightly knit by a fundamental religious belief, was scattered to



RUDY WIEBE

Moscow, Siberia, South America, and the Canadian Prairies.

The implicit pluralism of the Friesen family echoes that of Steinbeck's Joad family in *The Grapes of Wrath*. The "epic journey of a family/complete ethnic group" has been done before, but the noble-peasant-stature bit that has been beaten to death in about a hundred B-grade books manages to come through without strain.

Wiebe knows of whom he writes; his parents came from Russia to Saskatchewan in the 1920's. He is at his best when

impressionistically recreating the folk humor, rhythms and vocabulary of a Mennonite woman. His capacity for echoing the harsh beauty of Lowgerman in modern English is as convincing prose as has come from this university.

The characters are set in a Christian-oriented world; they struggle with the contradictions of a Christian ethic in a world of violence. The brutal communalization of the Mennonite property draws the family together in a reflex action, but the extreme cruelty of the Bolsheviks eventually breaks them, splitting the unified group, and sending each particle on a route of its own. Some of the Mennonites lose resolve and lapse into a violent defense. Some apathetically cease to defend themselves at all. The ones that do survive do so with a characteristically European mixture of hard work, grass-roots religion, and toleration.

Wiebe says, "I deal with Man's relationship to his God and how that expresses itself on Earth—that's where the real crunch is. You can have some kind of ideal relationship with whatever you believe God is, but the crunch comes when you try to live that thing when you're down on the Earth, your feet in the mud."

The novel examines that, and it does it well. The prose blows stiff-wind-good with enough gust to keep it enjoyable. Unfortunately, the end is drawn out, verbose. His previous careful control wavers at the modern stage, and he lapses into provincial cliquism, complete to the mandatory Sheila Watson quotation. In search of one last well-worded theme, he throws continuity and unity out the window.

Still an exciting 200 pages. And out of 225?

—Terry Butler



—Charlie Pentax photo

CHILLIWACK A DOO WACKA DOO

... one flute over the cuckoo's nest

Chilliwack a success as usual

Chilliwack rock shows have become almost a ritual in Edmonton, and deservedly so. Take a large hall, preferably the Sales Pavilion or the Edmonton Gardens (acoustics aside, they have atmosphere with the lights out and the air full of smoke from all sorts of noxious and not so noxious weeds), a couple of thousand definitely strange people for an audience, and four of the finest rock musicians in Canada or anywhere else, mix these ingredients well with whatever you like as a catalyst, and eureka! You have one of the most musical experiences imaginable.

What is truly remarkable about Chilliwack is the fact that they are able to deliver such perform-

ances virtually to order without ever losing any of the excitement or joy in the playing. Their material is excellent blending the emotional power of rock with the intricacies of jazz in proportions that keep both the mind and body fully occupied. Their musicianship cannot be faulted, their new bass player having certainly proved equal to the challenge of living up to the reputation of his new group.

But all this aside, there is something else to Chilliwack. Part of it can be seen in the cheers of the crowd when they stepped out on stage, for in that instant they ruled the world, indeed, their mystique almost equalled their physical presence. They had

proven themselves before.

Chilliwack could do no wrong, and as usual they didn't. They had played those songs before but never quite like this; always there was a new variation, a new twist. One of the most outstanding innovations was the interplay between the flute and bass recorder in a song whose name I will never know since it is so well known by its music that it goes unannounced. Needless to say, everything they do is touched with that indefinable quality that separates the great from the good. When Chilliwack is on stage the only thing you can do is lose your head in the music, and that's what it's all about.

—Jon Faulds

Edmonton Opera Society wipes it out with Verdi

Grand Opera is very much a thing of the past. It is a melodramatic form which extends itself through the mediums of visual art, drama, and music, in order to please its audience. Its productions represent gargantuan efforts; expending time, people and money lavishly. It usually operates at a deficit, and if the audience isn't moved to a standing ovation, in a sense it is a failure. Moreover, it has nothing to do with the present. Yet the Edmonton Opera Society's production of *Il Trovatore* was not at all a failure.

Merely because of its dated style, opera seems a strange form. Its origins of course go back to Italy, and

much of opera, especially grand opera in the true sense comes from Italy, as did Verdi's *Il Trovatore*.

The plot is unreal, full of old gypsies, vengeance, princes and counts. It is wild and cumbersome, yet within its framework, this opera manages to capture beautiful music and beautiful emotion and one comes out almost believing this wonderful madness. The strangest part of all is that you don't even need to understand Italian. The work itself and a little vague knowledge of the basic plot will carry you along. Even though you may not understand the words of a given aria, the music, the tone, the actions and the set-

ting will almost make a communication without words, something infinitely more complex than the plot outline makes throughout the audience.

Opera isn't just the singing or the ridiculous plot or theatricals; it is something more complete that flows out of this medium. And this is why I would call Friday's production of *Il Trovatore* a great success.

It may have been slow in picking up; during the first act it seemed that you were watching a comic farce. But by the last act you were convinced and moved. The singing was excellent and the tone was controlled and convincing. There were occa-

sional difficult passages that seemed a little less controlled but this was nothing more than a nuance. Especially notable for their excellent singing were Lili Chookasian, the contralto, who sang Azucena; Berni Marti, who sang Manrico; and Carice Carson who sang Leonora.

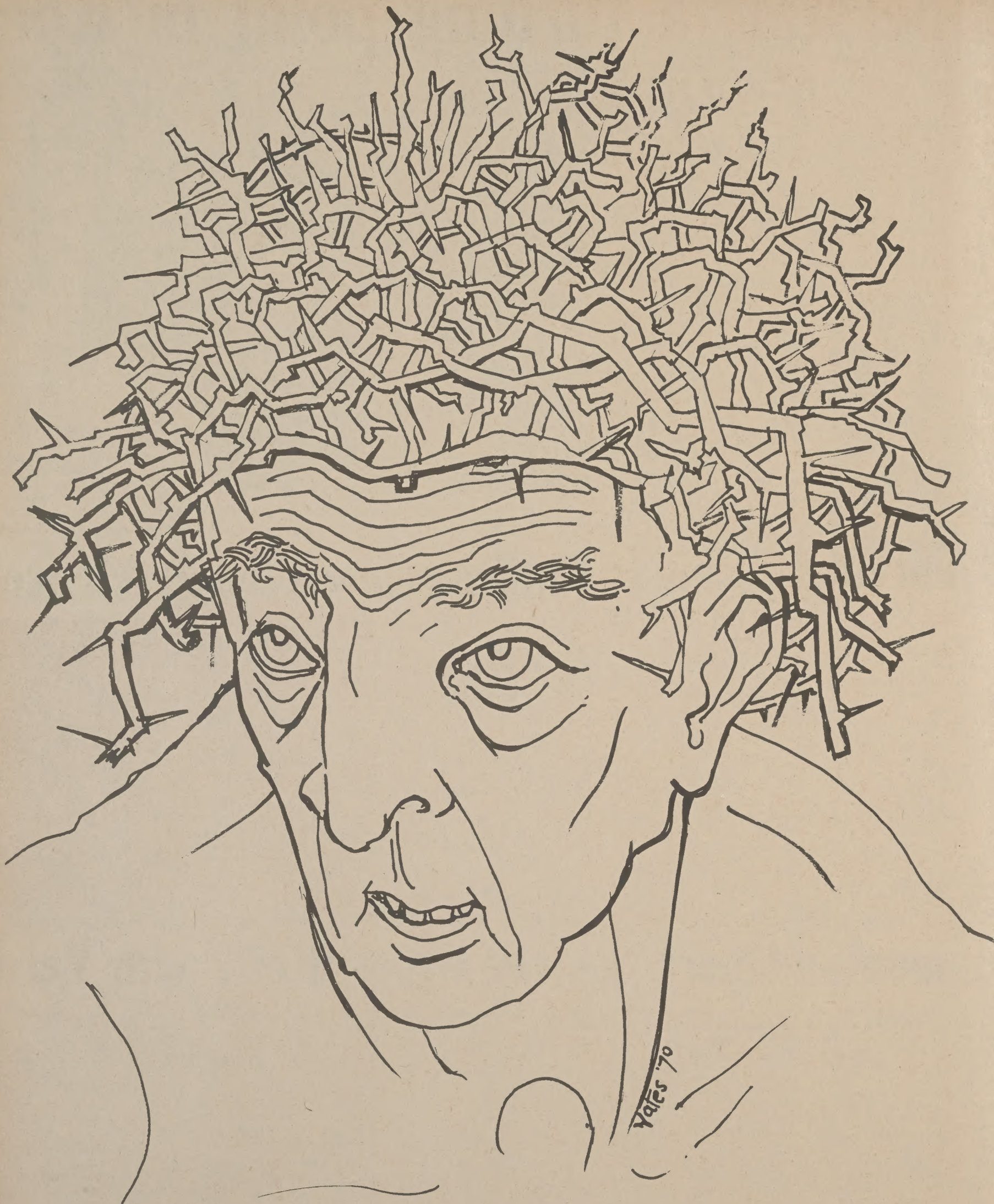
The orchestra was composed of local musicians and played excellently under Richard Karp. The string and woodwinds were especially well announced but there seemed a little less control in the brass section. Altogether the performance was excellent as was the difficult co-ordination between singer and orchestra.

It should also be men-

tioned that the theatrical effects and lighting which presented quite a spectacle in themselves were masterfully handled by Phillip Silver. Perhaps it was opening night combined with the opening of the season that made the first three acts seem a little sluggish so that the fourth seemed to be the highpoint of the concert, but in the end the message had been conveyed.

Producing an opera is no small undertaking, and we should congratulate ourselves that there is a non-bankrupt Edmonton Opera Society that produces operas at all. The miracle of it is that they seem to be producing excellent operas.

—Dan Kenway



JESUS CHRIST - SUPERSTAR

Superstar, a turning point in Rock

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When "Sergeant Peper's Lonely Hearts Club Band" came out in the beginning of 1967, it proved to be the most successful and possibly the best record ever produced under the banner of pop music. It was hailed then, and still is now, as a monumental turning point in western music.

The time has come to turn again. For with the release of "Jesus Christ—Superstar," one of the most significant jumping off points imaginable has been reached: that is, the first effective merger of the pop and the classical; the electric and the symphonic.

"Superstar" is an opera, both in name and in form. Briefly, it concerns the last seven days in the life of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. However, in it is not a boring historical document. It is, rather, a brilliant and very moving character study of the two main players, Christ and Judas.

The opera was written between the falls of 1969 and 1970 in England by Tim Rice (lyrics) and Andrew Lloyd Weber (music). They are responsible for the entire work except "King Herod's Song" which was written and sung by Mike d'Abo. Both Rice and Weber have been heavily involved in music most of their lives. Weber especially has had the background as his father is the English composer, Weber, and, like his father, Andrew has his degree in composition.

Musically, the opera is unique. It consists of 11 major singers, various extras, a full orchestra, a moog synthesizer, a rock band, and a damn good score. Stylistically, the music is a blend of 1950's rock, 1960's rock, ragtime, South-Pacific-Broadway, blues, and electric impressionism. Obviously, it is an incredibly complex and, almost surprisingly, incredibly rewarding orchestration.

Always, the music heightens, never alters, the effect of the lyrics. It is as if the minds of the two writers were as one in their creation. Where the lyrics build

towards cutting tragedy, the music sharpens the blade. Where the lyrics are quiet and pensive, the music swims morosely. And where the lyrics disclose evil in its vilest forms, the music calls upon Satan himself.

The lyrics are the second part of the creative triad that makes this opera so successful. They are not overbearing and presumptuous as well they might have been in a production of this kind. Rather, they are, if anything, understated. And it is this balance between the dramatic and the obscene that Tim Rice has managed to achieve with such startling credibility.

Thirdly, the theme itself plays an undeniable role. To choose a topic that is so deeply rooted in the conscious and subconscious minds of the entire western world is, to say the least, dangerous. To succeed with this choice is genius. The authors apparently were swayed by neither fear nor cynicism in their treatment of their chosen subject. The result is both novel and reasonable.

One of the major reasons for the success of the album as dif-

ferentiated from the opera is the fantastic singing. Both Christ (Ian Gillan of Deep Purple), and Judas (Murray Head) give renditions of some of the best recorded blues singing that I've heard in a long, long time. The emotion and tragedy that these two put into their parts is overwhelming. One is carried away, literally, on a wave of feeling that is so intense it seems to be almost a presence in itself. Victor Brox as Caiaphas is good if one-dimensional. Pontius Pilate (Barry Dennen) is great. He is not a blind and unthinking villain, he is instead a man caught up in a situation that he feels is wrong but that he cannot control.

Of the individual songs, the most notable is a montage that makes up the scene of the last supper. It is here that the dual tragedies of Christ and Judas reach the point where there can be neither reconciliation nor avoidance of the ultimate fates of both of them. Interspersed between their solos, the apostles (who come off looking like a group of petty, mindless fishermen) complain about their "trials

and tribulations" as they proceed to drink themselves to sleep.

Other noteworthy songs are "Herod's Song," a bouncy and wholly irreverent ragtime ditty; Jesus' amazingly touching "I only want to say"; the montage of "Trial Before Pilate"; and the title song, "Superstar."

As is often the case in opera, the whole is definitely greater than the sum of its parts. When listening to "Jesus Christ—Superstar," one should listen to it all the way through three or four times. If you are just going to play snatches, as Tim Rice says, forget it. For this work is a cohesive and necessary whole that must be treated as such. Any other course would be an injustice to both the authors and the listener.

There is no way to review, especially a review written by yours truly, can possibly do justice to this opera and album. Let me just say that "Jesus Christ—Superstar" constitutes an historic development in music and, as such, it should not be missed by anyone, classical and pop fan alike.

—Ross Harvey

"Threnody" holds audience in stunned silence

On Sunday night the Edmonton Youth Orchestra paid the audience its highest compliment: Threnody, from which my ears are still ringing; and, the audience responded in kind with a sustained awe and silence that could only express the extent to which the piece had played on them. Murray Schafer's work is a masterpiece of form, timbre and subtlety. Its swelling noises, chants and sounds, its dialogue-like spoken excerpts, all these represent typical elements of the successful Schafer style.

And he truly is a master. His sense of form and intricacy are reflected in the score which is really a long sheet of patterns from which the music is molded, with occasionally defined melodic passages to bring us back in less turbulent moments.

The wonderful thing is that this enormously effective piece is not a technically impossible study for aged and expert musicians who have seen much music and for which it would simply be another difficult piece, nor is it a dead construction of some sound synthesizer—some 8 track superimposed overdubbed incoherent non-tonal construction. This piece contains elements of electronic noise, but it is largely played and sung. It is alive and must be performed. People must follow the actions and commit the noises, and this is the beauty of it.

The piece could have been badly played, but it wasn't; it could have quite conceivably sounded like a collection of untrained dissonances and unskilled composition, the strange squiggles on the score could have been played as cold non-consonant muck, and yet despite all these things, despite the

fact that Threnody is a rather strange form and unfamiliar to many of the classically trained instrumentalists and singers, it came off beautifully. Every sound was co-ordinated and the conductor seemed all powerful as from an extended podium he commanded and controlled a stage overflowing with instruments and musicians. On this basis the piece could work on the audience and it did; the overpowering white noise filled the hall and it did not seem out of place. It was a great triumph for Mr. Kardash and all the members of the EYO and the Centennial Singers who participated.

As for the rest of Sunday's concert, it was not unimpressive. The Outdoor Overture by Aaron Copland was played clearly and decisively full of spirit and melody as it should have been. The strings were clean and powerful, the woodwinds expert and unfaltering, even on the oboe and bassoon entries. It was a great pity that there was some faltering at the beginning of the trumpet solo, but generally the brass came through with a rich and gusty tone. It seemed well under control and well played.

Love is Blue by Andre Popp (arranged by Harry Pinchin) also came through well, although the arrangement was rather non-musical. The piece did, however, show off the precision of the orchestra.

In some respects the EYO is better perhaps than its older cousin, the Edmonton Symphony. The pieces the EYO plays are generally difficult but not technically impossible, they certainly aren't as technically miserable as the pieces the Symphony plays. Also the EYO does not put on ten concerts a year. The result of this

is that it is possible for the pieces to be practiced and polished. They are not hurried through in three or four quick rehearsals; they are developed with more musical enthusiasm than is common to the more hectic schedule of the Symphony.

Thus, it is possible for the EYO pieces to be played with an assured musicalness and confidence which one only hopes for at the more senior concerts. In any case they are a very worthy group and deserve all the praise they get.

The first part of the program was by the Centennial Singers. This group is also highly competent. Particularly noticeable was the clear enunciation and co-ordination that is difficult to obtain in a choral group of this size.

The songs they sang were of three genres. Firstly, three contemporary pop tunes, secondly, three neo-classical songs and finally, three of the old school classical churchy chants. This group seemed very precise, professional and controlled. Perhaps too controlled, for they seemed slightly lacking compared with the pulsing enthusiasm of the EYO, and perhaps tonally they could stand a little more development, for the richness of tone which they achieved at moments was not as constant as it might have been.

As a final note, I would question the necessity of an MC at a concert of this sort. Although Colin MacLean did a very good job in his appointed role, it seemed to me that the music spoke well for itself so that it and the players really needed no introduction.

It was a fabulous concert. My congratulations to all concerned.
—Dan Kenway

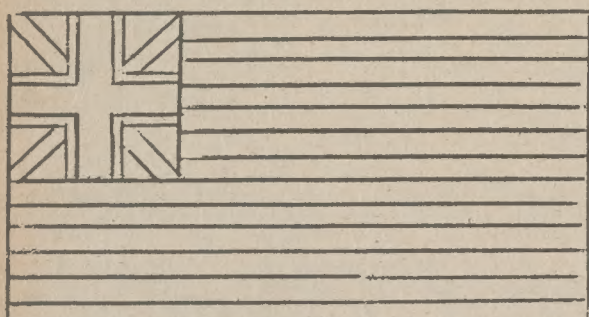


—Irving Frederick photo

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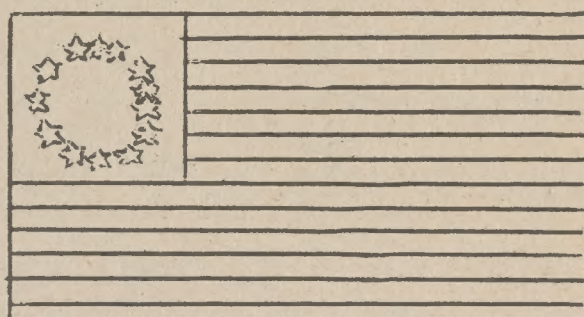


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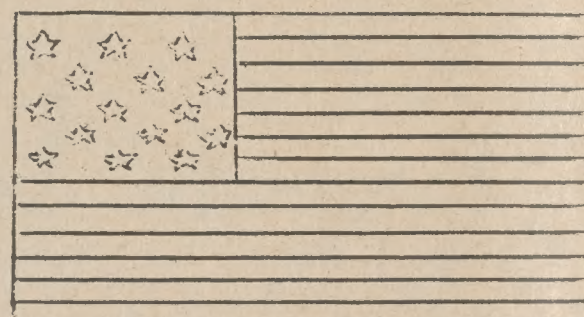
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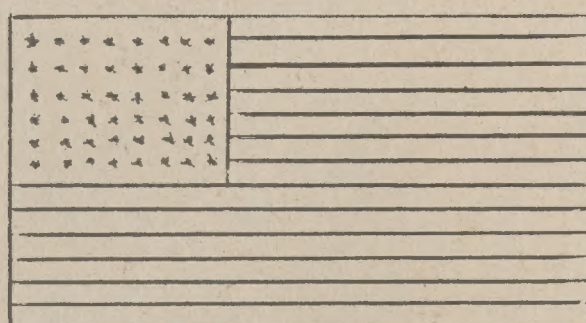
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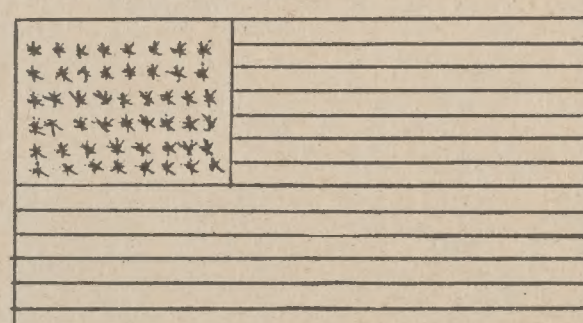
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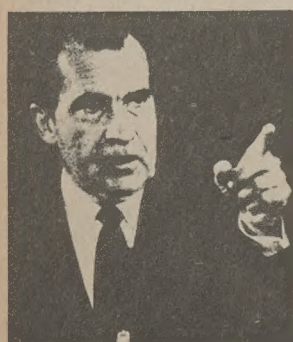
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